

100 Iraqi POWs reportedly killed

LONDON (R) — The Iraqi embassy said Saturday that Iranian authorities in Kermanshah executed more than 100 prisoners-of-war last Friday for refusing to repeat slogans praising religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. The Iraqi prisoners had held hunger strikes on many occasions in protest against their ill-treatment, it said. It added that the executions followed shortly after the assassination in Kermanshah of Ayatollah Ashraf Esfahani, killed during Friday prayers a week ago.

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Red Crescent seeks foreign pressure on Israel

AMMAN (Petra) — The Palestinian Red Crescent Society has called on the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other international organizations to exert pressure on Israel and allow Palestinian detainees at Ansar camp in South Lebanon to receive proper medical treatment. The detainees lack basic medical treatment, and their health is continuously deteriorating, a memorandum sent to the ICRC headquarters in Geneva said Saturday. It also asked international humanitarian organizations to secure the release of Palestinian Red Crescent employees, now in Israeli detention, and allow them to offer medical help to the detained Palestinians who suffer from ill-health. The memorandum appealed to international organizations to extend help to Palestinian refugees who now face a cold winter season.

2 Palestinians arrested in Nablus

TEL AVIV (R) — Two Palestinian schoolchildren were arrested and one Israeli was injured during anti-Jewish protests Saturday in the occupied West Bank marking the 40th day since the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut refugee camps. Three schools were closed and pupils set up roadblocks and hurled stones in demonstrations in Nablus, the West Bank's largest town, the sources said. One Israeli driver was injured when the window of his car was smashed by the protesters who blame Israel for complicity in last month's massacre by right-wing Lebanese militiamen.

Qadhafi visits Bulgaria

VIENNA (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi arrived in Sofia Saturday for a brief visit, the official Bulgarian News Agency BTA reported. Col. Qadhafi was met by Bulgarian Prime Minister Grisha Filipov, Deputy Prime Minister Andrei Lukinov and other officials, the agency added. It gave no further details. Last month, Col. Qadhafi visited Warsaw at short notice for talks with Poland's military leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski.

5 Armenians arrested in U.S.

LOS ANGELES (R) — Five Armenians have been arrested in connection with bomb attacks on foreign diplomatic establishments in Los Angeles during the past two years, a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) spokesman said Saturday. Four of the five were arrested in Los Angeles Friday night and charged with conspiracy, unlawful possession of unregistered firearms and destructive devices and interstate transportation of explosives, the spokesman said. The fifth suspect was arrested in Boston Friday night on charges of transporting explosives on a flight from Los Angeles to Boston. All are expected to be formally charged on Monday. The FBI spokesman said the arrests followed an investigation of the bombings and a Beirut-based group, Justice Commanders of Armenian Genocide, which has claimed responsibility for them. The group claims the Turks massacred 1.5 million Armenians during World War I. Turkey has consistently denied this.

Pope condemns experiments on humans

VATICAN CITY (R) — Pope John Paul Saturday condemned experiments on the human embryo and said scientists should also phase out the use of laboratory animals. The pontiff said tests on animals were acceptable "because the animal is at the service of man," but a gradual reduction in animal experimentation was part of the divine will for the whole of creation. He welcomed the test-tube discoveries which had led to progress in the treatment of illnesses related to chromosome deficiency.



WASHINGTON — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem is being introduced to an unidentified person by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, during a

dinner Friday night at the State Department in Washington, hosted by Vice-President George Bush. (AP photo)

Hassan: Scientists should participate in decisions

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan addressed Saturday the joint opening session of the Chemistry Departments in Arab Universities' Science Faculties seminar and the Petra International School of Physics seminar held at the Liaison Office of Yarmouk University. Prince Hassan stressed in his opening speech the importance of the participation of Arab universities and scientific research institutions in formulating decisions on balanced and comprehensive development in the Arab World. His Royal Highness called for emphasizing the scientific dialogue concept through scientific meetings and the establishment and reinforcement of scientific ties with relevant institutions throughout the world. Prince Hassan warned against complete reliance on information and data imported from abroad without paying sufficient attention to developing scientific and technological potentials through serious and elaborate Arab effort. "Today's world calls on into follow-up fundamental sciences and modern technological developments with a view to adapting them to our national needs," Prince Hassan pointed out. Our nation should take into account

that the Zionist movement has gone a long way in establishing scientific institutions and programming its ideas, making full use of scientific concepts, the Prince said. He called for increasing the volume of spending on scientific research in Arab countries, pointing out that what is being spent falls far below basic needs in comparison with other countries in the region.

The joint session was also addressed by Yarmouk University President Dr. Adnan Badran, who thanked Prince Hassan for his kindness in sponsoring the seminar.

The four-day chemistry seminar is attended by representatives of 20 Arab universities, in addition to the two Jordanian universities.

The seminar's preparatory committee had prepared a main working paper, expected to serve as the basis for the seminar's deliberations. The three main subjects outlined in the paper include the university's first degree in chemistry, higher studies and cooperation among the chemistry departments in Arab universities.

The Petra International School of Physics eight-day seminar, is scheduled to discuss topics ranging from advanced electronics to X-ray emission.

King receives Gemayel's message

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday received a message from Lebanese President Amin Gemayel dealing with Jordanian-Lebanese relations.

In his cable delivered to the King by Lebanon's ambassador to Jordan, Marcel Namour, Mr. Gemayel voiced Lebanon's keenness to develop these relations and he also spoke about the current situation in Lebanon and efforts by the Lebanese government to secure a total withdrawal of non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon, thus safeguarding the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The message, delivered to the King at the Royal Court, emphasized that the Lebanese government will stand firm in the face of any actions against Palestinian people and their camps.

Pym to visit Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym will arrive in Amman the second week of November at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr. Marwan Al Qasem, British embassy sources said here Saturday.

Japan's LDP leaders campaign for elections

TOKYO (R) — Leaders of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Saturday failed to agree on a new party president, who traditionally becomes prime minister, and four candidates began campaigning for support in a primary election by the one million party members.

Political sources said the failure to reach an agreement on a new president, after 12 hours of meetings, would prolong the succession crisis for at least a month. The crisis began when Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki announced his decision to resign the presidency on Oct. 12.

The four candidates are Yasuhiro Nakasone, 64, Director-

General of the Administrative Management Agency which is trying to streamline the country's government, Shintaro Ahe, 58, the International Trade and Industry Minister, Ichiro Nakagawa, 57, the Science and Technology Agency Director, and Toshio Komoto, 71, director-general of Japan's Economic Planning Agency.

Primary polling by mail takes one month, with ballots to be accepted until Nov. 23 and counted the next day. The candidate with the lowest poll is eliminated and LDP diet (parliament) members will vote to decide the presidency. Political sources said that at Friday night's meetings the can-

didates, former prime ministers, members of the diet and party officials tried to draw up a future cabinet and party secretariat acceptable to various factions.

There were sharp divisions among the factions, especially between the followers of two former prime ministers, Kakuei Tanaka and Takeo Fukuda.

Mr. Tanaka's choice for prime minister is Mr. Nakasone, who also has the support of Mr. Suzuki's group.

The political vacuum is causing concern among business leaders and this was reflected on the Tokyo stock market where share prices dipped this morning.

ultimate means—a general strike. This would take place "in the spring of 1983."

The communiqué called for an eight-hour stoppage on Nov. 10, the second anniversary of Solidarity's legal registration, and demonstrations beginning on Dec. 13, the first anniversary of the military takeover.

Underground leaders are fighting to restore their credibility after an initial indecisive response to Solidarity's dissolution and the crushing of demonstrations and strikes last week by the authorities.

The communiqués were signed by Zbigniew Bujak, underground leader in Warsaw, Piotr Bednarski of Wrocław, Władysław Hardek of Kraków, Bogdan Lis of Gdansk and Eugeniusz Szumieja, a member of the union's national pra-

esidium.

Together they form a National Coordinating Committee (TKK). It was the first time since martial law was declared and Solidarity suspended that underground leaders have called for a national strike, which they have said was the ultimate weapon.

The military leaders have ruled out any talks with the fugitive opposition figures, portraying them as anti-Solidarity extremists supported by western states bent on bringing down the Communist system in Poland.

Last week's main strike, in the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk where Solidarity was born two years ago, was broken when the authorities placed the yard under military control, threatened prison terms for strikers and sacked hundreds of workers.

King Hassan says conflict in Mideast at a new phase

WASHINGTON (R) — King Hassan of Morocco said Saturday the Arab-Israeli dispute had entered a new phase and was no longer a conflict of force.

The king told a news conference a day after talks with President Reagan the presence in Washington of an Arab delegation showed the Arabs wanted to live in peace with Israel, but he said conditions first had to be fulfilled.

The king led a delegation of six Arab nations in his talks with Mr. Reagan and other U.S. officials to explain the peace plan adopted by an Arab League summit in Fez, Morocco, last month.

The plan has been widely interpreted as implicitly recognizing Israel. The king said Saturday a

state of peace had to start with an Israeli pullback to pre-1967 borders.

"You obviously realize that we have now entered a new phase in the Israeli-Arab conflict," the king told reporters. "This is no longer a conflict of force but a conflict of law and rights."

King Hassan said the delegation felt a common approach to negotiations by Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was absolutely necessary, but he said the timing depended on the political environment and

confidence would first have to be established.

In their talks Friday the Arab delegation discussed the Fez document, which calls for a Palestinian state, and Mr. Reagan's Sept. 1 peace plan proposing Palestinian self-rule in the Israeli-occupied West Bank in association with Jordan.

King Hassan said both sides had to work to build bridges between the Arab position and Mr. Reagan's plan.

During the talks, he said, the president pledged to take account

of Arab concerns in exchange for the Arabs' taking account of his problems.

"For the time being it is enough for us," King Hassan told reporters.

In any future negotiations between the Arabs and the Israelis the king expressed a preference for a bilateral approach rather than a United Nations framework.

He said it was up to individual Arab states to decide whether to open diplomatic relations with Israel or be content to live in peace without formal ties.

OIC starts fresh efforts to end Iran-Iraq war

BAGHDAD (R) — An Islamic peace mission making a fresh attempt to end the 25-month-old Gulf war arrived in Baghdad Saturday night from Tehran for talks with Iraqi leaders.

The 12-member group from the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) which met Iranian President Ali Khamenei and Foreign Minister Ali-Akbar Velayati in Tehran was carrying new peace proposals, according to ICO officials in Jeddah.

The Iranian News Agency (IRNA) said President Khamenei told the mission Iraq had started the war and Iran was not interested in continuing it. But he added that Iran's conditions must be met.

Previous peace efforts by the 43-member OIC and by the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement have been fruitless, and diplomats said there was no sign that Saturday's shuttle would do better.

IRNA quoted Mr. Velayati as saying: "We have always accepted

these missions. However, we have never foregone our rights and will not do so."

The OIC mission, led by Senegalese Foreign Minister Moustapha Niasse and composed mostly of ambassadors, left Jeddah, Saudi Arabia at dawn and was due to report back to an Islamic Peace Committee at the OIC headquarters there Sunday.

Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure, leader of the peace committee, was then expected to decide whether to travel to Tehran and Baghdad to pursue the new peace plan, officials said.

The committee was set up by an Islamic Summit Conference in January last year. Its members are Guinea, Cambodia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Turkey, Senegal, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the OIC.

The war has raised security fears in the Gulf oil-exporting states of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Bahrain, some of which have firmly backed Iraq.

South Yemen, Oman to start reconciliation talks

KUWAIT (R) — South Yemen and Oman will open reconciliation talks at ministerial level on Monday, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah Al-Ahmed Al-Sabah said Saturday.

Sheikh Sabah told reporters after talks in Kuwait Saturday between the heads of the Foreign Ministry Arab departments of the South Arabian neighbours that he hoped Monday's meeting would end their differences.

Oman is expected to be represented by its Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Youssef Al-Alawi, and South Yemen by Foreign Minister Salem Salch Mohammed.

Kuwait, on behalf of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council, has been trying to settle disputes between the two countries, which have no diplomatic relations.

Last July they held preliminary

talks at the level of junior officials—their first formal meeting since South Yemen became independent 15 years ago from Britain.

Diplomats say distrust and opposing ideologies could still be big obstacles to a rapprochement between states linked to rival superpowers.

South Yemen has a friendship treaty with the Soviet Union, while Oman has a military pact with the United States.

South Yemen has supported and given refuge to left-wing Omani rebels and Oman regards it as a Soviet base.

Oman has demanded closure of camps used by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman, which waged rebellion in Oman's southern Dhofar province until its defeat seven years ago.

Palestinians call on U.N. to deter UNRWA decision

AMMAN (Petra) — A general committee of Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan has appealed to the U.N. General Assembly President and U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to force UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees) to continue its aid programmes to Palestinian refugees until the Palestine problem is justly solved and the Palestinian people regain their legitimate rights.

It is regrettable to see UNRWA serving evil purposes of Palestinian people's enemies and acting as a tool against the interests of the Palestinian people and their just cause, said the memorandum sent by the committee to the U.N. headquarters Saturday.

It called on the United Nations to deter UNRWA from halting its services to the refugees so that they will not lose faith in U.N. justice.

PLO official says Egypt to rejoin Arab group

BEIRUT (R) — Abu Zaim, head of Palestinian military intelligence, was quoted Saturday as saying Egypt would soon resume its place among Arab states after a three-year isolation.

He was quoted by the Paris-based weekly Al Moustakbal after what the magazine called a recent secret visit he made to Egypt, where he met Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali.

He is believed to be the most senior of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) officials who evacuated Beirut this summer to visit Egypt, which has been boycotted by the PLO and most Arab states since its 1979 peace treaty with Israel.

Al Moustakbal quoted Abu Zaim as saying in an interview that it was necessary to unify Arab ranks. "It is inevitable that the day will come very shortly when Egypt will take up its natural place (among Arab states)," Middle East analysts say PLO

leader Yasser Arafat is keen to patch up ties with Egypt. Earlier this month he had extensive talks with King Hussein, ending years of mutual suspicion, to discuss plans for a link between Jordan and a future Palestinian state. Abu Zaim, whose real name is Atallah Mohammed Atallah, was quoted as saying: "We look forward with confidence and faith to the role of Egypt—both its leaders and people—in this delicate stage."

The intelligence chief noted that President Hosni Mubarak had recalled Egypt's ambassador from Israel for consultations and condemned the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Al Moustakbal said.

"Egypt is trying to create a strategic balance in terms of arms, equipment and power with the Israeli enemy and it is our view that Egypt's role in confronting Israeli greed in the Arab region will be doubled," he was quoted as saying.

Socialists tipped to win Spanish elections

MADRID (R) — Spanish conservative politicians reacted defiantly Saturday to forecasts of a landslide Socialist victory in Thursday's general elections.

Final opinion polls have predicted the Socialists will win a comfortable absolute majority in parliament.

Socialist officials said the polls

were in line with their own forecasts.

The Union of the Democratic Centre (UCD) leader Llandino Lavilla, who according to one poll would not be re-elected, said voters reacted differently in an opinion poll and in the voting booth.

"The Spanish people will show they are not Socialists," he added.

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FEATURES

Graduate scientists flood the W. German jobs market

W. German graduates have bleak prospects

By Elgin Schroeder

BONN: Two years ago Siemens was having difficulty finding enough graduate engineers. Now West Germany's electrical and electronics giant has virtually abandoned job advertising, and is swamped with applications from would-be recruits. Many of them have to be turned away.

The days when personnel managers from Siemens and the country's other major industrial companies hung around technical university campuses, waiting to sign on new graduates, have suddenly disappeared.

It is no longer only the classic problem cases such as teachers, social workers and political scientists, who are proving hard to place, but also scientists and engineers. There are already 15,000 jobless graduate engineers, physicists, geologists and mineralogists, and the situation is getting progressively bleaker: of the 1,000 chemists who graduated last year, one in five was still jobless by the end of it. One in 10 of the newly qualified physicists was also out of work.

The Federal labour office, which in 1981 set up a special centre in Frankfurt for graduates, now has roughly 76,000 jobless on its books — nearly 50 per cent more than in its early months of operation a year ago. As this number continues to rise, the number of vacancies suitable for them steadily falls — it was down to just under 19,000 at the last count.

The labour office blames the unemployment on the combined effects of the prolonged economic downturn and the squeeze on public sector budgets, together with the increasing number of university leavers. It says that employers, in both industry and public administration, are showing "extreme restraint" in filling vacant positions. As a rule only absolutely necessary replacements are being hired.

It is especially junior management — often young university graduates at the start of their careers — who seem expendable, while middle management and particularly top managers are still in demand.

In the mid-1950s only about 3 per cent of the relevant age-group attended university, but this proportion has now gone up to 25 per cent thanks to an explosion in funding by the German provinces. Professor George Turner, President of the Standing Conference of Education Ministers, reckons that in future as many as a third of all high school leavers could go on to universities if current education policy remains unchanged.

If there is no change in government policy, the annual number of new graduates could reach a climax of 190,000 in 1992, nearly double this year's 100,000. Not before the mid-1990s, when the low birthrate years graduate, would the number of new ac-

demics start to diminish.

Industry's own research institute in Cologne, the German Economic Institute, has now tried to project companies' future demand for graduates and analyse what qualifications they ought to have to fulfil industry's requirements. It has also made proposals for curricula to concentrate more on developing practical skills.

Less opportunities

Based on the assumption that economic growth rates will be low and industry's recruiting principles remain unchanged, the institute comes to the conclusion that the job deficit for university graduates will worsen in the 1980s. It predicts in two recent studies that industry's requirement for graduates will hardly increase at all in the foreseeable future.

One reason why industry's overall replacement need will be small says George von Landsberg, one of the authors of the studies, is the low average age of existing university-trained executives — 39 years. The other is, of course, the likely unfavourable development of the economic climate.

Not surprisingly, he predicts that engineers and economists will be most in demand. At 36 per cent and 35 per cent respectively, these professions already make up the bulk of graduates in industry.

Mathematicians and scientists who together now contribute 11 per cent of the industrially employed university graduates — will also be needed, albeit in much smaller numbers. So will lawyers (9 per cent).

"But anyone who studies sociology, political sciences, let alone psychology, can hardly hope for a job with a company," says von Landsberg.

One of the studies focuses on industry as a whole. It bases its findings on answers from 200 enterprises with an average workforce of 8,700, which employ a total of 91,000 university graduates.

The study determines that graduates' employment in industry depends on their field of specialisation, on the sector of industry and not least on the size of company. Trading companies, banks and insurance concerns, which accounted for 20 per cent of the firms questioned, employed no engineers. Just as naturally, steel, engineering, electricals and computer companies — another 20 per cent of the total — employed a great many engineers and these accounted for 80 per cent of their university-trained staff.

Large companies, the prime employers of graduates, told the institute that their choice of highly qualified personnel was influenced by the ability of applicants "to think in terms of problem solving." Other criteria are: the candidate dynamic, will he develop initiative, has he practical professional experience? The pos-

sition of a doctorate ranked very low indeed in the priorities of the prospective employers.

It is the big companies which will chiefly be in the market for replacements in the immediate years to come, according to the study, since their senior executives tend to be somewhat older than the average for German industry as a whole. But they are not expected to increase their net intake.

Little replacement

In the so-called "Mittelstand" sector of small and medium-sized companies, a graduate is still something of a novelty, says von Landsberg, especially one with a science training. "As a rule he is relatively young with a lot of his working life ahead of him." So there will be little need for replacement.

The second study forecasts that small and medium-sized enterprises will recruit additional numbers of graduates in the next few years, but that the total number will be small: only a total of just over 10,000 between now and

1995.

The authors of the study questioned 224 manufacturing firms in chemicals, engineering, construction, textiles, clothing, and leather, with labour forces of between 50 and 499.

Between now and the mid-1990s, the researchers established, medium-sized companies will need roughly 8,000 graduates with commercial training, and only slightly more than 2,000 new graduates with all-around or technical training. The years between 1986 and 1990 will be marked by the slackest demand, the authors believe.

In that period only 2,700 new university graduates can be expected to find work in smaller businesses, though the subsequent five years should bring an improvement with a demand for 4,500 graduates.

All executives employed by smaller firms were specialised at least in one field, but had to show command of many others as well. Their ability to plan ranked very high. "It is of growing importance," the companies stressed,

"that our executives are capable of motivating and leading their staffs and that they are, at the same time, able to work in a team."

These results prompted the Cologne institute to make proposals for the reform of university studies. It suggests that graduates-to-be should begin their courses at university by acquiring an all-round education. "Then," the institute went on, "they ought to do practical professional work." In a third phase, it added, the students should return to university to receive specialised training.

The introduction into curricula of "communication" as a subject to be taught by new methods was strongly advised. The institute called the traditional lectures and seminars "a one-way street" in the transmission of knowledge. It recommended small-group-work and role playing as better preparation for professional life later.

— Financial Times news feature

Medieval Frankfurt recreated

Paul Hannon reports on the campaign to reconstruct the old city centre of Frankfurt, destroyed in an allied bombing raid nearly 40 years ago

FRANKFURT: On the night of March 22, 1944, the medieval city of Frankfurt died.

Nearly four decades later, new life is being injected into the old city centre ruins.

Last August saw the staging of a town fair to raise part of the (\$62 million) needed virtually to demolish a sound 1950s building and replace it with a medieval style structure — an event which epitomises the struggle, social and economic, in which Frankfurt has been engaged since the city was destroyed nearly 40 years ago.

The fair — held in the central Römerberg area — also saw the "topping out" of six medieval style shops and houses which will eventually cost the taxpayer \$5.48 million.

City officials sold pots of honey and old postcards of the former city and generally re-created the festive funding attempts which characterised the saving of the city's old opera from decay and

demolition during the 1960s.

At the centre of the rebuilding programme lie three fundamental issues which have been debated since the late 1940s.

* The cost, and inherent difficulty of rebuilding ancient structures.

* architectural purity of the finished product.

* the type of city the re-built Frankfurt should be.

The costs are enormous. When the doors opened last year on the re-built Opera house, the final bill approached \$73 million, including some \$6.48 million of public contributions. Smaller buildings such as the proposed Salzhaus reconstruction will cost between \$1.21 million and \$1.62 million. This latter project entails the rebuilding of the facade of post-war building with timbers and carved wooden figures which were saved from a building on the old site.

Post-war years

In post-war years, numerous style spine-like structure incorporating a music salon, exhibition area and old age pensioner facilities (\$92.5 million).

"It is, surprisingly, not too difficult to find skilled masons and carpenters for these projects," says Ernest Scheffler, architect with Frankfurt's main building office. This is a direct result of the amount of re-building in the traditional style which has been undertaken in the past three decades.

"Some of our planning regulations do pose problems," he adds. "For example, we have to use thicker beams than original in these structures to meet current load bearing specifications and we are forbidden to use a wooden staircase in any 'new' building, has to be concrete."

Frankfurt has a growing reputation for what some proper developers call "excessive regulations" in rehabilitating old property. The city, however, offers extremely attractive tax and incentives to those willing to upgrade the fabric of their property.

The architectural purity of the new medieval is questioned on number of grounds. The reconstructed buildings are large designed on the basis of old photographs since very few original drawings exist. It can thus be argued that the finished product is, at best, only an approximation.

"Regardless of purity," says Herr Scheffler, "the finished building is probably psychologically very important for Frankfurt. Many people remember what the old city was like and hate the modern architecture. It is worthwhile remembering our past architecture, but we must also live in the 1980s. This attempt to re-create the past can be the most telling aspect of our politics and of our personalities."

— Financial Times news feature

Teaching apes to read is no more a problem

Reading time for Bulan the Orang-Utan is "with a difference. He is not taught to read words as we understand them, but sub-ventions: 'f' words."

Thus, ches becomes simply 'CZ', and Hulan becomes 'B' — words that an Orang-Utan can keep easily in his head. Bulan's teacher is Mrs. Francine Neago, and

when she decided to take up teaching Orang-Utans full time, she really went in for it in a big way. In fact, she went in for it so seriously that her husband left her. Given a straight choice between her husband and the Orang-Utans, she chose the latter, and spent every

day for six months inside a cage with 14 of them.

In this way, she found out more about them than is possible to gather from just reading about them. Armed with this knowledge, she started to teach Bulan, one of the brightest, his ABC's by way. This entailed teaching him sign lan-

guage, and then graduating to the alphabet, using it to form symbols. He can recognise 20 signs, but has an active vocabulary of the only three. By the end of a year, she hopes that Bulan is conversant with 20. If successful, she and her team of three assistants hope that the local university, University of

California Los Angeles, will assist with a research grant, enabling her to set up a primate primary school. Chomsky might argue with the method, but not the end result. So far, the signs that Bulan can use are 'food', 'drink' and 'more'.

— Camera Press



Mrs. Neago has great hopes for Bulan in the future.



CZ spells 'cheese' with simplified spelling such as these, Mrs. Neago hopes to teach Bulan to spell. So far he can understand 20 symbols

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

16:30 Koran
16:50 Cartoons
17:15 News
17:40 Animals World
18:50 Local Programme
19:10 Programme on Sports
19:25 Religious Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:30 Documentary
22:00 Arabic Series
23:10 News in Arabic

RADIO JORDAN

85 KHz, AM & 90 MHz, FM & partly on 95.60 KHz, SW

07:10 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:05 Morning Show
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 Science Report
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Old Favorites
17:00 Late Night Choice
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Jazz Hour
19:00 Newsdesk
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 News Summary
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show
22:00 News Summary
23:00 News Summary
24:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Joy Around the

World 06:45 Financial Review 06:55

Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09 British Press Review 07:15 Letterbox 07:30 Choral Music of Kodaly 07:45 Letterbox from America 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 The Magic of... 09:00 World News 09:09 News about Britain 09:15 From Our Own Correspondent 09:30 Sarah and Company 10:00 World News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 The Pleasure's Yours 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 People and Politics 11:45 Sports Review 12:15 Classical Record Review 12:30 Religious Service 13:00 World News 13:09 News About Britain 13:15 Letterbox from America 13:30 Play of the Week 14:00 Play of the Week 15:00 World News 15:09 Commentary 15:15 Good Books 15:30 Short Story 15:45 The Saudi Jones Request Show 16:30 Sunday of the Day: Brothers-in-Law 17:00 Radio Newsworld 17:15 From the Promenade Concerts 18:00 World News 18:09 Commentary 18:15 From Our Own Correspondent 18:35 Financial Review 18:45 Letterbox from America 19:00 World News 19:09 Meridian 19:30 Reflections 19:45 Sportsdesk 20:00 World News 20:09 News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newsworld 20:30 Gambling 21:00 Beyond the Rock Set in 21:15 Madam's Good Girl 21:30 What Makes a Country Rich 22:00 World News 22:09 Commentary 22:15 Letterbox 22:30 Sunday Half-Hour 23:00 The British Music Since 1945 23:15 The Pleasure's Yours 24:00 World News 00:09 Science in Action 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sportsdesk 01:00 World News 01:09 Commentary 01:15 Letterbox from America 01:30 Man, Myth and Music

VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News and Topical Reports 17:15 New Horizons 17:30 Issues in the News 16:00 Special English News 18:15 World and their Stories 18:15 Special English Feature: People in America 18:30 Music USA: Standards 19:00 News and New Products (USA) 19:15 Critics Choice: 19:30 Studio One 20:00 Music USA (Standards) 21:00 News and Topical Reports 21:15 New Horizons 21:30 Issues in the News 22:00 Special English: News/World and their stories 22:15 The Concert Hall 22:30 News and New Products USA 23:15 Critics Choice 23:30 Studio One

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* Aleichinsky exhibition, at the French Cultural Centre.

* Exhibition of low-priced textbooks, at the British Council.

* The work of six major French photographers, at the French Cultural Centre.

* Masks, at the French Cultural Centre.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Luvabeh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabbal Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

04:24 (Fajr)
05:46 (Sunrise) Shuray
11:21 Dhuhur
14:31 'Asr
17:55 Maghreb
18:17 'Isha

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049

Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 665105
Husseini Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 56111
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabbal Al-Qai' (Chapel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabbal Luvabeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Philadelphians Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club. Jabbal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia Information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

05:40 Dar-es-Salam (BA)
07:15 Cairo (EA)
08:55 Agaba (RJ)
09:30 Cairo (RJ)
09:40 Jeddah (RJ)
09:40 Dhabran (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
10:00 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
10:15 Beirut (RJ)
11:05 Dhabran, Riyadh (SV)
12:10 Cairo (EA)
12:10 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Dubai (GA)
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
15:30 Jeddah (SV)
16:00 Cairo (RJ)
16:30 Madrid (RJ)
16:55 Agaba (RJ)
17:00 Athens (RJ)
17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
17:15 Beirut (ME)
18:30 London, Paris (RJ)
18:15 Zurich, Geneva (SR)
18:25 Beirut, Paris (AF)
18:45 Casablanca (RJ)
19:30 Riyadh, Dhabran (SV)
22:30 Baghdad (RJ)
01:00 Cairo (RJ)

DEPARTURES

05:40 Cairo (RJ)
06:15 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Agaba (RJ)
07:00 London (BA)
07:45 Beirut (MEA)
08:15 Cairo (EA)
09:40 Rome (AF)
11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:15 Athens (RJ)
11:20 Cairo (RJ)
11:50 Athens, Copenhagen (SK)
12:40 Istanbul, London (RJ)
13:00 Riyadh, Dhabran (SV)
13:00 Doha, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Muscat (GA)
13:10 Cairo (EA)
14:00 Cairo (RJ)
15:00 Agaba (RJ)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in JLD
Belgian franc 73.6 74
Dutch guilder 130.6 131.4
Egyptian pound 348.3 353.7
French franc 50.2 50.5
Iraqi dinar 629 634.3
Italian lire (for 100) 24.9 25.1
Japanese yen (for 100) 131.5 132.3
Kuwaiti dinar 1223 1223.5
Lebanese lira 84.7 85.7
Omani rial 1044 1047.6
Qatari rial 99.1 99.6
Saudi riyal 105 105.3
Swedish crown 48.8 49
Swiss franc 164.8 165.8
Syrian lira 63 63.6
UAE dirham 98.4 98.8
U.K. sterling pound 610.5 614.2
U.S. dollar 361 363
W. German mark 142.5 143.4

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.
It will be rather cold and partly cloudy with scattered showers. Wind will be light and variable changing to southerly moderate. In Agaba, partly cloudy with northerly moderate wind and sea calm.

Low/high temperature in deg. C:

Amman 11/15
Agaba 18/27
Deserts 30/40
Jordan Valley 19/25

Yesterday's high temperature readings: Amman 15, Agaba 28. Humidity readings: Amman 91 per cent, Agaba 45 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Firstaid, fire, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39144
Traffic police 56390-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813513-32
Khaldun Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4
Al-Khalid Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabbal Amman Maternity 42362
Malina, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisani 664171-4
Shmeisani Hospital 669131-5
University Hospital 845845
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 66715
Al-Musharraf Hospital 667227-9
The Islamic, Abdali 665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164
Italian, Al-Musharraf 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Marja 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN
Dr. Abbas Al Hakim 91256

GENERAL

Dr. Hassan Kanaani 56721
Salma pharmacy 36730
Hussein pharmacy 516990
Naim pharmacy 72310
Vendita taxi 44584
Taxis taxi 44574
Jordan taxi 23050
Amman taxi 51424
IRBID
Dr. Fakhri Sweilhi 3240
Haban pharmacy 5687
ZARQA
Dr. Abdul Karim Khushashneh 83022
Habib taxi (-)
Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74115
Ministry of Tourism 42311
Hotel complaints 666412
Police complaints 661176
Telephone:
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 10
Overseas calls 17
Cable or telegram 18
Repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in JLD per kg.
Apple (African) 240/200
Apple (American) 240/200
Apple (Double Red) 220/180
Apple (Golden) 200/160
Apple (Japanese) 250/200
Apple (Local) 250/200
Apple (Stark) 200/160
Banana 260/200
Banana (Mukhammar) 225/180
Beans 300/250
Beans (string) 280/220
Bonmati 160/120
Carrot 150/120
Cauliflower (white) 200/160
Cherries 440/400
Cucumber (large) 150/120
Cucumber (small) 120/100
Dates 200/160
Eggplant (small) 180/150
Garlic 300/200
Grapes 250/200
Grapes (black) 250/200
Grapes (red) 110/80
Guava 250/200
Lemon (imported) 280/220
Lemon (local) 120/100
Mellow 50/40
Marrow (large) 160/120
Marrow (small) 240/200
Melon 200/160
Onion (dry) 120/100
Onion (green) 110/80
Onion (yellow) 120/100
Oranges 250/200
Oranges (Mandarin) 220/200
Oranges (Shamouti) 160/120
Peach 450/400
Peanut 180/160
Peas 220/200
Pepper (Sweet) 240/200
Pepper (Hot Green) 260/220
Potatoes 130/100
Spinach 180/160
Water Melon 130/100

هكذا كانت القدس

NEWS IN BRIEF

New civil service rules to be enforced from '83 beginning

AMMAN (Petra) — New civil service regulations for government employees will be put into force at the beginning of '83, according to Civil Service Commission (CSC) Deputy Director Shaker Al Majali. He announced this at a meeting held Saturday to brief 34 senior officials from various ministries and government departments on the new regulations. At the meeting, attended by the deputy director of the Institute of Public Administration, Mr. Majali also spoke out CSC's role including procedures for dispatching government employees on scholarships and other related subjects.

CDIMA chief off to WHO conference

AMMAN (Petra) — The Amman-based Arab Company for Drug Industries and Medical Appliances (ACDIMA) Director General Hashem Al Dhaheer left Amman for Geneva Saturday to take part in a four-day World Health Organisation (WHO) meeting starting on Oct. 25. During the meeting international pharmaceutical policies will be discussed by various delegations.

Foreign films banned

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Film Censorship Board, at a suggestion of the Special Bureau for Bynotting, has banned the screening of two films, the Blonde Venus and Getting Away From It All. While the first one was banned on the grounds that it was produced by a blacklisted company, the fact that the distributing company of the second one is blacklisted caused its ban.

Labour officials attend training course on regulations

AMMAN (Petra) — Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani opened here Saturday a six-day training course for 14 newly appointed ministry employees. He said in a speech that the course is designed to orient ministry employees on the Jordanian labour law and ways in which they can handle various labour-related issues.

Ministry, Alia stage exhibition on tourist attractions

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, in cooperation with Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline mounted a joint exhibition on Jordan's tourist attractions during a conference by American tourist and travel agents held in Miami, Florida between Oct. 10 and 16, an Alia spokesman said here Saturday. He said the exhibition was visited by a large number of Americans who saw documentaries, oriental ornaments and posters featuring tourist attractions in Jordan.

Order in Karak region gets JD 135,000 loan

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cities and Villages Development Bank has approved a JD 135,000 loan to Municipality of Ider in Karak Governorate. The money will be used for the establishment of a municipality in the town. The bank also decided to give a JD 100,000 loan to Ider Municipality to help asphalt a 70-kilometre length of its streets.

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Management seminar opens

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-week seminar on documentation and information in management practices opened at the Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences (AOAS) in Amman Saturday. Attending the seminar are 29 participants from 16 Arab countries who will be oriented on concepts and basic principles of documentation and will be briefed on

information and documentation systems adopted in the field of management in addition to information-gathering procedures, and the use of modern technology in this respect.

The seminar is organised in cooperation with the Paris-based International Institute for Public Administration.

India invites Jordanian children to international art competition

AMMAN (J.T.) — A private Indian organisation has organised an international children's competition and invites entries of paintings, drawings and writings on "whatever is of interest to the contestants," whose age limit is set under 16 years, that is any child born after Jan. 1, 1967.

The contest, the Shankar's International Children's competition has now entered its 33rd year. "Running it year after year over three decades and more has been a challenge, at the same time rewarding in that it has generated considerable goodwill among children the world over," a press release by the Indian Embassy said in Amman.

"Its growing popularity has been, in large measure, due to the unstinting cooperation received from the children throughout the world," it added.

Jordanian children have been winning large number of prizes in

the past competitions.

Prizes range from the President of India's Gold Medal, for the best painting, and the Children's Book Trust Gold Medal for the best entry in writing and 24 Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Gold Medals among other 800 prizes, in addition to certificates of merit.

The best entries will be published in an annual compendium called Shankar's Children Art Number, of which the 34th volume is due to be brought out in December 1983.

There is no entry fee for the competition.

Those who wish to obtain more details of the competition may either contact the director, Haya Arts Centre, P.O. Box 35022, Amman or write directly to The Secretary, Shankar's International Children's Competition, Nehru House, 4, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110002, India.

Drivers cautioned on road to Iraq

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Security Department Saturday issued a warning to drivers to avoid a stretch of road linking H-4 station with Maqat near the border with Iraq. The 15-kilometre stretch has flooded with water, the department said.

Somali-Jordanian health cooperation discussed

AMMAN (Petra) — Cooperation between Somalia and Jordan in health affairs was discussed by Minister of Health Zuhair Malhas and Somali Ambassador to Kuwait Ali Haj Hashi at a meeting in Amman Saturday. At the meeting, Dr. Malhas expressed Jordan's willingness to offer medical aid to Somalia.

Dudin to head team to FAO conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Marwan Dudin will lead a four-member delegation to attend the 16th regional conference of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) scheduled to open in Nicosia on Monday, it was announced Saturday.

During the five-day conference participants from Arab countries, Pakistan and Cyprus will study an FAO report on the food and agriculture situation in the Near East as well as the implementation of recommendations by FAO's 15th regional conference held last year and future programmes.

The Jordanian delegation, due to leave for the meeting Sunday, will also meet with other Arab delegations at the conference to discuss Arab food security and conditions of agriculture in the Arab World.

Tal stresses need to promote Jordan's technical institutes

AMMAN (Petra) — The Minister of Education has a "special interest in promoting the country's technical institutes to cope with modern developments and render better services to the Jordanian people," Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal said here Saturday.

He was speaking at the opening session of a six-day seminar on the administration and development of Arab technical institutes held at the Polytechnic School in Amman. According to Dr. Tal the Ministry of Education's five-year plan (1981-85) "reflects Jordan's national ambitions and its desire to meet Arab countries' needs of skilled manpower."

The ministry has been extending assistance to community colleges in Jordan which have now grown into 44 colleges offering training to some 25,000 male and female students in various specialisations, Dr. Tal said.

Dr. Tal also spoke about the ministry's programmes to promote the efficiency of these colleges.

Also addressing the participants was Arab Technical Education Federation Secretary-General Hashem Abdul Wahab who stressed the need for creating skilled manpower to handle modern technology and implement Arab economic and social development programmes.

"It is hoped that this seminar will lead to further exchanges of expertise by participants and a promotion of their efficiency," Dr. Abdul Wahab said.

Taking part in the seminar, which was organised in cooperation with the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), are directors of technical education in Arab countries.

3-day ACA conference concludes

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Chemists Association (ACA) higher council concluded its meetings in Amman Friday evening by issuing a number of recommendations and approving the ACA's 1983 fiscal budget of 34,000 Iraqi dinars.

The participants in the three-day meeting also decided to issue a gazette on Arab chemists and to hold a special seminar in Amman

to enlighten the public on chemistry as a profession. The date of the seminar will be fixed later.

The council's recommendations also include a call on Arab chemists to conduct various Arab chemists associations to coordinate their work and activities with the ACA, and fixed November 1983 for holding the seventh Arab chemists conference in Tunis.

All telephones in Jordan are operating satisfactorily

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Communications Mohammad Addouh Al Zaben said Saturday that all telephone networks in the country are in order and operating satisfactorily.

In a statement carried by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Dr. Zaben said maintenance work and replacement of old cables in some districts carried out during the summer made telephone networks more reliable and capable of offering effective service in the coming rainy season.

Dr. Zaben was speaking at a meeting attended by directors of communications in various regions and Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) officials and engineers. They reviewed the work carried out during the past summer to make the telephone networks more reliable and studied measures to be taken in case of emergencies or breakdown.

The minister urged all concerned to take speedy and effective measures to deal with emergency cases and to mobilise all technical and manpower resources to repair damages to telephone cables caused by rain or snow.

As to disruptions of telephone communications and damage to cables caused by digging and construction work, the minister called for coordination among various parties involved in the work and for contractors to be provided with plans showing the exact location of cables underground so as to avoid any damage to them.

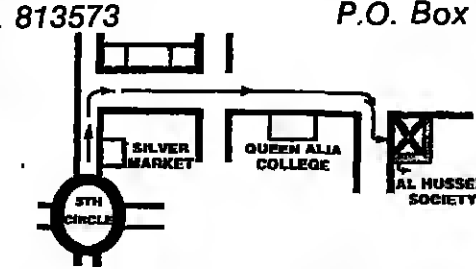
The Ministry of Communications will have to impose fines and take strict measures against negligent contractors, Dr. Zaben warned.

AL HUSSEIN SOCIETY FOR THE REHABILITATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

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Exhibition Czechoslovakia Today
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at the Soviet Cultural Centre - Jabal Amman - 3rd Circle

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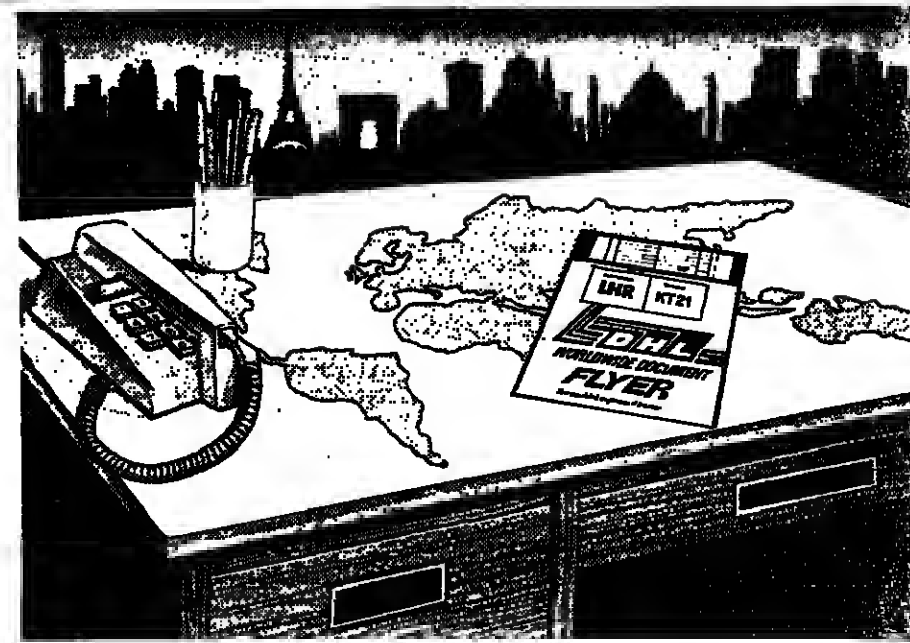
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Come on in, the closet's fine

WE THOUGHT it was constitutionally mandated in the United States that statements reflecting supreme intellectual huffery only be made in public by the American representative to the United Nations. But with the American professional football season in disarray, it appears that the entire governing and psychological structure of the United States has been turned on its head, and thus it is that we hear senior officials in Washington say this week that the Arabs have to "come out of the closet" and make clear that they recognise Israel. While this was being said, the American president himself stated that the peace-making efforts of all in the Middle East are geared towards the assuring security of Israel and the Arab states and providing the Palestinians with a "sense of identity". Note the gross imbalance and intellectual disorder inherent in the American position — steak platters for Israel and the Arab states, and a bag of popcorn for the Palestinians. Is it any wonder, then, that we therefore find the closet a rather comforting place, sheltered as it is from the intellectual and moral curveballs

of Washington?

We think the American emphasis on the Arabs' having to recognise Israel is a big fat fake — a meek substitute for America's unwillingness to tackle the Palestinian issue head-on and honestly. Never mind, for the moment, that the Arabs are standing on their heads in their attempt to make the world understand that they recognise Israel in principle — formal recognition being conditional upon reciprocal Israeli recognition of the Palestinians' right to national self-determination, and not only to a bag of popcorn. The Arab acceptance and recognition of Israel, in principle, is not in question. Our willingness to coexist with an Israeli state, alongside a fully self-determinant Palestinian state or statelet or other political unit, is on the record and very clear — at least to those who wish to deal with the Palestine issue honestly and forthrightly. It's easy to evade the issue by accusing the Arabs of hiding in the closet. It's real easy, if you've spent your adult years with your head in the sand.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Arab-American talks—a significant step

The announcements made by King Hassan II of Morocco and U.S. President Reagan, commenting on the Arab-American deliberations held in the White House, justifiably suggest that the discussions created an "encouraging impression". It is also understood that the Arab peace plan, President Reagan's initiative and the U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 were considered a suitable basis for peace in the Middle East by the Arab and American sides.

The two sides seemingly reflected a mutual feeling for the urgent need to solve the Palestinian problem, the significance of the time element and the hard conditions under which the Palestinian people live in the occupied territories.

The outcome of the deliberations seems to have exceeded the point of presenting views to developing some sort of interaction, an aspect that deserves to be classified as positive.

The "American perspective" to how to approach the peace process in the Middle East still

needs an Arab stand to be subtly formulated at an early stage. In the light of such a stand, the assessment of a "final perspective" of how to solve the problem.

The American administration could certainly invigorate the peace process in the region by opening a dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), and expressed conviction in the role of the PLO in the decision-making process on the Arab side regarding Palestinian issues. Such a role is invariably present whether practised in direct participation or through indirect channels.

The basic PLO role is beyond consideration as far as the Palestinian issues are concerned, and the Arabs are committed to honour it. Moreover, the restoration of the occupied Arab territories is a pan-Arab commitment, that should be worked for with utmost concern for the time element. The land is the basic reality without which any talk of the liberation of the Palestinian people is hardly possible.

Al Dustour: Act unified against Israeli designs on Lebanon

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, in his address to the U.N. General Assembly reaffirmed Lebanon's Arab affiliation, the Lebanese people's persistence to maintain their brotherly ties with their nation. The president's stand was linked with his firm belief in the Palestinian people's right to live in peace and freedom, and determined their future on their own soil.

President Gemayel's position put an end to Israeli illusions about their ability to impose a peace treaty with Lebanon on Israeli terms, threatening Lebanese sovereignty and isolating the Lebanese people from the Arab Nation. The practical liquidation of the Israeli drive in this direction requires a serious and responsible stand on the Arab states' part, as leaving the Lebanese people alone to face Israeli plans and threats may have dangerous consequences. Lebanon has paid too much for the war, and the destruction that has befallen the country demands immense aid and support to

help it achieve peaceful reconstruction. To rebuff Israeli plans, it is necessary to develop an Arab effective in this concern in the shortest time possible.

Beirut, the Lebanese capital, should return to its previous position as a centre for Arab diplomacy. Otherwise, the Lebanese capital will be left under the mercy of various trends of influence, with only one exception—that of the Arabs.

Conditional aid will find its way to the Lebanese reality, with all the implications relevant to such kind of support, which is to be paid for in sovereignty, national interests and affiliation.

The more effective Arab stand in convincing the U.S. to implement its international commitments is that rendering sufficient economic and political support. Such a stand will influence the American administration to fulfil its pledges by exerting sufficient pressure on Israel to withdraw its forces from Lebanon.

One year after the Cancun summit North-South dialogue stalled by economic recession in the West

By John Rogers
 Reuter

LONDON — Recession in the West has stalled already meagre progress towards long-term economic change to benefit the Third World, diplomats and economists say.

A year after the summit in Cancun, Mexico, to promote the so-called north-south dialogue between poor nations of the "south" and rich, northern industrial countries, the prospects are gloomy. Cancun's achievement was to alert the world — including some presidents and prime ministers round the table — to the interdependence of northern and southern economies.

But with the summit's first anniversary this week, the pace of efforts towards a dialogue has slowed to a crawl with Western countries more concerned about sluggish growth, slow investment and high unemployment at home.

These domestic preoccupations have, at best, diverted attention from similar problems in poor countries, aggravated by crushing debt loads, record low prices for cash-earning commodities and stagnant Western aid commitments.

At worst, they threaten to snuff out the south's small flame of hope, lit at Cancun, of progress towards a "new international eco-

nomc order" in which it would, one day, get a fairer deal.

Third World hopes after Cancun that "global negotiations" on the new order would start this year have already faded.

The developing nations took preparatory bargaining a step further last week by welcoming a commitment to global negotiations made in Versailles, France, last June by the seven top industrial democracies as a major political objective.

But the so-called "group of 77" said some developed countries, which are among the most powerful, persist in refusing to enter into genuine negotiations. Its statement at the U.N. did not identify which countries were holding back.

Sparring continues over the forum for global talks to focus on issues of trade, aid and finance in which the Third World feels the existing international system works to its detriment.

Developing countries want such talks to take place in the framework of the U.N., where they have an overwhelming majority.

Most industrialised countries would prefer to continue efforts to help the Third World in existing institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, where as donors they hold the bulk of voting rights.

Aid experts fear such arguments, coupled with the effects of the recession, have sapped the momentum sparked by Cancun.

"Until one of the industrialised countries decides to put in some impetus or take a lead, I see the process as stalled," says John Mitchell of Britain's main foreign aid lobby, the world development movement.

No such lead is on the horizon. The United States and Britain, tackling record unemployment rates, are striving to bring down inflation at home as a first step to economic recovery.

Aid with trade

The Reagan administration has firmly rejected as unrealistic Third World demands for a transfer of resources and wants to promote "self-help" schemes, starting with one for its Caribbean neighbours, combining aid with trade.

Even French president Francois Mitterrand, deeply committed to policies favouring the Third World, told African leaders in Zaire two weeks ago not to expect big new injections of aid because France's priority had to be investment at home.

"I must first and foremost see to France's own economic development," he said.

His view was echoed by a senior official of another Western country, who defended its north-

south performance this way: "Of course we are not doing enough, but we're doing as much as we can."

A prime mover in the north-south dialogue, former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, said recently it would take years before global talks at the U.N. could achieve results.

Mr. Brandt said he would no longer be able to devote much time to the independent commission on world economic development which bears his name and whose 1980 report led to Cancun.

The joint chairmen of the 22-nation summit, outgoing Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, have called for a revival of the "Cancun spirit".

Yet their countries have become part of the problem. Oil-rich Mexico's financial crisis this year sparked wide concern over Third World debt burdens — one of the chief north-south issues at present while Canada's economy has been hit hard by the recession.

Western diplomats see recent and coming conferences as key arenas for tackling the issues.

In France, donor countries agreed in Toronto last month to provide \$2 billion in the 1984 financial year to keep the World Bank's soft-loan affiliate, the International Development Ass-

ociation (IDA), solvent. They also decided to speed up new funding for the IMF by next spring.

On trade, the diplomats see a strong reaffirmation of belief in free trade as vital to help Western governments resist mounting domestic protectionist pressures during the recession.

This will be one role of a ministerial meeting in Geneva next month of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Economists hope the West will not forget interdependence and will realise, for instance, the potential peril to the Western banking system if debtors — including relatively rich Latin American nations — cannot afford repayments.

"You cannot let one end of the boat sink," says a Brandt Commission adviser who wants interest rates cut as a first step to economic revival.

In its statement in New York, the group of 77 stressed that "determined convergent steps" were more than ever necessary "to avert the breakdown of the international economy."

French co-operation and development minister Jean-Pierre Cot said recently the West wanted to give poor countries a fair deal, "and in helping them, the West should be helping itself out of the international economic crisis."

Officially banned in Poland, but Solidarity's members continue their struggle abroad

By Nicholas Bray
 Reuter

BRUSSELS — Solidarity has been officially disbanded in Poland and abroad its members are fighting to keep the union's name and goals alive.

"As long as Solidarity and its leadership physically exist in Poland, we will be here, to serve them," says Jerzy Milewski, a lawyer who runs the union's office in Brussels.

Until the imposition of martial law last December, Mr. Milewski, 47, sat on Solidarity's Gdansk regional executive council and headed its branch at the Polish Academy of Sciences.

His task now is to maintain support for the union's leaders in Poland and among its members and sympathisers abroad.

Like about 20 other Solidarity members, Mr. Milewski was outside the country on business when the army seized power in Warsaw last December 13.

"I was in New Orleans at an international lawyer conference," Mr. Milewski said. "After the coup I decided to stay abroad."

From a one-room office with a small corridor-like annex, Mr. Milewski and a small team of voluntary helpers maintain contacts between Solidarity's leadership in

Poland and union organisations abroad. Instructions are passed out of Poland through an underground network.

"If you have 10 million union members supported by almost an entire 36 million population, it's not very difficult to have information," Mr. Milewski said.

Brussels was chosen as Solidarity's foreign base because of the presence of the two main non-Communist world union groupings, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and the World Confederation of Labour (WCL).

Solidarity is not itself affiliated to any international organisation, but it wants the support of Western unions.

"We are asking for help for our struggle in Poland, for political, moral and material support," Mr. Milewski said.

The Solidarity operation in Brussels is a good example of this support. Belgian unions provide the office space and funds to cover the expenses of Mr. Milewski and his colleagues.

Later this month, the Solidarity bureau will transfer to more spacious quarters, a renovated house lent by a Belgian union providing living accommodation as well as office space for the self-exiled Pol-

ish unionists.

Solidarity groups have been formed by members in self-imposed exile in Belgium, Britain, Canada, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and West Germany.

Demonstrations and aid

Mr. Milewski cites a series of actions already taken by Western unionists and parliamentarians in support of Solidarity, including demonstrations and humanitarian aid.

But he prefers not to comment in detail on political acts, like Pre-

sident Reagan's ban on U.S. technology for the Soviet gas pipeline, justified in Washington as intended to press the Kremlin into relaxing its grip on Poland.

Lech Walesa has been proposed for the Nobel Peace Prize and the Polish military authorities have been accused of breaches of International Labour Organisation (ILO) conventions on trade union rights by the ICFTU. The ILO is still discussing these complaints.

"What we are asking for is political support," Mr. Milewski said.

"We ask the labour unions, who in turn ask the politicians, and they put pressure on their gov-

ernments."

Before coming to Europe last spring, Mr. Milewski helped to set up a fund-raising organisation, Solidarity International, in New York.

Mr. Milewski left behind a married daughter and a 12-year-old son in Gdansk.

"I have to send them shoes for the winter — they don't have any. They write and tell me they are all right and not to worry about them, but their letters are censored and I know that things are really bad in Poland."

After working for 25 years in Poland's Institute of Fluid-Flow Machines, Mr. Milewski today has no spare time left for science. "All my time is devoted to the union's affairs, and this was the case even before last December," he said.

Mr. Milewski said he would like to go back to Poland as soon as possible but added: "Solidarity's struggle for survival will only succeed when the Soviet Union agrees to a peaceful solution to the Polish crisis."

This would have to include an end to martial law and to violence by the Polish authorities against unionist and private officials and so far there was no sign of this happening, he said.

Sino-Soviet rapprochement causes concern in Hanoi

By John Morrison
 Reuter

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union's efforts to mend relations with China appear to be causing strains in its close ties with Vietnam, according to Asian and Communist diplomats.

A visit by Vietnamese Head of State Truong Chinh to Moscow has papered over differences for the time being, but they will probably re-emerge if Sino-Soviet contacts improve significantly.

The Truong visit three weeks ago, coinciding with the opening of Sino-Soviet talks in Peking, pointed to serious concern in Vietnam about the pace of reconciliation between its arch foe, China, and its chief ally, the Soviet Union.

Some Asian diplomatic analysts in Moscow believe a compromise may be within sight on some of the obstacles which Peking says are holding up normalisation with the Kremlin.

These are: (1) Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, (2) Soviet backing for Vietnam in Kampuchea, (3) Soviet troop deployments on the Chinese border and (4) the presence of Soviet forces in neighbouring Mongolia.

These issues are at the centre in

consultations between Soviet and Chinese Deputy Foreign Ministers Leonid Ilyichov and Qian Qichen which opened in Peking on October 5.

Chinese officials say privately that Moscow has flatly refused to discuss Afghanistan, but has been more forthcoming on other issues.

On Kampuchea, Moscow sources say, the Soviet answer has been that the presence of Vietnamese troops there is a matter between the two Indochinese countries.

Moscow has told China the Kremlin has a treaty commitment to Vietnam and that China and Vietnam should also settle their problems themselves.

Asian diplomats believe Moscow is prepared to talk to the Chinese about Indochina, but not about Afghanistan.

On the other two obstacles, Moscow appears to have hinted at some flexibility, saying it is ready for troop cuts along the Sino-Soviet border, but that such moves must be mutual.

Mending fences takes long

He said Chinese leaders were still making anti-Soviet statements and time would show how far they were interested in a real

improvement. He seemed to be reassuring Hanoi that mending fences with China would not happen overnight.

Diplomats say the Soviet Union wants to keep its close relationship with Hanoi intact, but that the Vietnamese are worried a deal will be struck at their expense.

When it signed a friendship treaty with Hanoi in 1978 and shortly afterwards Vietnamese forces drove out the pro-Chinese Pol Pot government from Kampuchea, Moscow saw its interests served by building a strong Vietnam as a

buffer against China.

But Asian diplomats believe this view could change if there was a real prospect of improving relations with China.

Privately, Soviet officials have described the Vietnamese as extremely stubborn allies and diplomats say Hanoi knows that, if necessary, Moscow will put its larger interests first.

This happened in 1972 when the Kremlin turned a blind eye to American bombing of the Vietnamese port of Haiphong and welcomed President Nixon to Moscow.

On the 20,000 Soviet troops

stationed in Mongolia, Moscow is believed to have told China the three countries should hold joint discussions on confidence-building measures.

Chinese officials said the Soviet stand on these two issues, set out in preliminary contacts in August, was "positive".

During the Vietnamese leader's visit, President Leonid Brezhnev said Moscow and Hanoi shared the same view on China and both wanted to normalise their relations.

"This is true as far as it goes, but the fact is that China is driving a wedge between Moscow and Hanoi by responding to Soviet peace feelers and ignoring similar offers from Vietnam," one diplomat commented.

At a Kremlin dinner, Mr. Brezhnev avoided criticism of China while his Vietnamese visitor said his country was threatened by the "hostile actions of Chinese hegemonists and expansionists."

Shortly afterwards, Konstantin Ruskov, Communist Party secretary responsible for relations with other ruling parties, added a note of caution in Moscow's campaign to woo China after a bitter 20-year rift.



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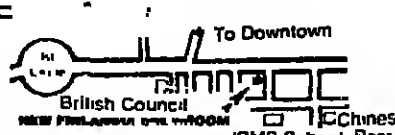


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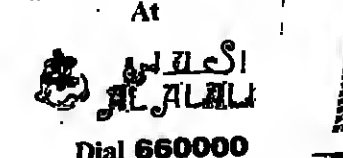
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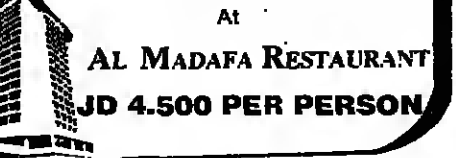
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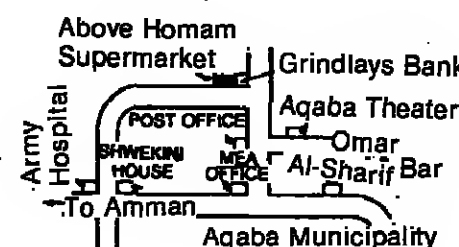
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Lendl defeats Denton, wins ATP title

MASON, Ohio (R) — Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia defeated Steve Denton of the United States 6-2, 7-6 Sunday to win the \$300,000 Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) Championships, his 10th tournament victory of the year.

Lendl, 22, the third seed, won \$48,000 while Denton, 25, conqueror of top-seeded defending

champion John McEnroe Saturday, earned \$24,000.

During the 92-minute match, Lendl, ranked fourth in the world, lost only five points in four service games in the opening set.

The first break point he faced was in the 12th game of the second set when he was serving for the match and had his service broken by the 11th-seeded Denton.

"I didn't feel like taking risks so that he could come in on my second serve," Lendl said. "I was serving wide to open up the court and make him do a lot of running."

On his passing shots, Lendl had Denton guessing the wrong way. Lendl also had little trouble handling Denton's powerful serve despite the fact that he was beaten by aces nine times.

In the first set Denton was broken in the fifth and seventh games. He also struggled to hold serve in the second set, saving seven break points in four games.

Lendl finally got the service break in the 11th game on a backhand volley error, but Denton broke right back in the following game, something that Lendl had

feared.

"I wasn't so frustrated about those break points as I was a little worried that he would do what he did in the 12th game," Lendl said. "I played the first two points badly that game and then tried to overhit the ball on break points."

In the tie-breaker Denton broke Lendl's serve to lead 2-1 and stretched the lead to 4-1. Lendl held his two serves and then broke Denton to even the score at 4-4.

Denton went ahead 5-4, but Lendl won the next two points to take him to match point 6-5. Denton served and volleyed on a second serve and Lendl carelessly netted the return.

Norman picks up his 3rd British golf title

YORK, England (R) — Australian golfer Greg Norman won his third British tournament of the season when he captured the York international title Sunday.

Norman retained his one-stroke overnight lead to clinch the £16,660 (\$29,000) first prize with a final round of 71 for a five-under-par 283 total.

Norman, the top money-spinner on the European circuit, was chased home by three men who finished one stroke adrift—Bob Charles of New Zealand, Graham Marsh of Australia and Ian Woosnam of Britain.

The 26-year-old Australian was cruising nicely when he went out in 33 to stretch three ahead of the field. But the 13th hole nearly caused his downfall as he carved his drive into a bush.

He dropped two shots on that

hole and one more at the next and the pack were back with him. "I gave myself a little talking to after the 14th. It wasn't until the 15th that I settled down and then I was confident I would win," Norman said.

But Woosnam came within an ace of forcing a play-off, coming tantalisingly close with a four-metre last-hole putt.

"Ian is a very fine player and aggressive just like me. He should have been in a play-off but he got a bit impetuous at the last," Norman said.

"But he made it the toughest finish I've ever had mentally because I didn't expect him to come at me like that," he added in tribute to Woosnam's fine challenge which included birdies at the 16th and 17th.

The tournament started inauspiciously for Norman when he sacked his British caddy Scottie Gilmore for failing to report for duty at the recent U.S. PGA Championship.

"The break had to come and I must admit there were one or two occasions today when I had to take a bit longer to make the right decision. But it didn't really make a difference and I shall have a new man soon," Norman said.

Woosnam's second place earned him a slot in the British and Irish team to face Europe and a rest of the world selection near Bournemouth, England, next month.

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Ovett likely to be fit for European Championships

LONDON (R) — World 1,500 metres record holder Steve Ovett of Britain now seems likely to be fit for the European Athletics Championships in Athens next month.

Ovett, 26, injured a hamstring in training a week ago and withdrew from last Friday's international meeting at Crystal Palace and from a race in Koblenz, West Germany, this Wednesday.

There was also speculation he would pull out of further events including the European Championships and a scheduled clash with fellow-British star Sebastian Coe over a mile in Eugene, Oregon, later in September.

But Frank Dick, the British Athletic Board's director of coaching, said Monday: "I understand he will be fit for Athens."

However, Ovett will not likely be ready to take part in another meeting at Crystal Palace next Monday, a competition where the British board have said all their European Championship entrants must prove their fitness.

The board would then have to decide to make an exception to that ruling, which they have categorically refused to do until now. Even David Moorcraft, Britain's top performer this summer and the new world 5,000 metres record holder, has been compelled to run then, against his wishes.

But Ovett, the Olympic 800 metres champion, is likely to be granted an exemption. "Steve has made no statement to us, but he is a man of ability and pride and what he says he normally does," board secretary Nigel Cooper said Monday.

"The final decision would have to be taken by a special committee, but if he says he is fit, I will accept that," Cooper added.

Next Monday's meeting could well see another world record for Coe, who already holds the marks for 800 metres, 1,000 metres and the mile.

Fresh from three successful 800 metres runs in five days, he is expected to anchor an attempt at the world 4 x 800 metres mark with Steve Cram, Garry Cook and Peter Elliott.

Lundquist of U.S. breaks his own swimming world record

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana (R) — Steve Lundquist of the United States broke his own world record in the 100-metre breaststroke Saturday night with a time of one minute 25.53 seconds at the U.S. Long-Course Swimming Championships.

Lundquist, who swims for the Mustang Swim Club, dipped nine-hundredths of a second off the 1:02.62 he set at the World Championship trials in Mission Viejo, California, last month.

Sue Walsh broke the four-year-old American record in the women's 100-metre breaststroke with a time of 1:02.48. Walsh, from the University of North Carolina, topped Linda Jezek's American record performance of 1978 by .07 seconds. Walsh is also the American record-holder in the 100-year back-stroke.

Cincinnati's sister-brother.

combination of Kim and Mark Rhodenbaugh earned two gold medals for the family trophy case. Mark, 18, finished in 56.90 seconds in the men's 100-metre backstroke, his first national title.

Sister Kim, 16, won the women's 100-metre breaststroke in one minute 10.79 seconds, defeating Tracy Caulkins—the American record-holder in this event—by nearly one second.

David Cowell captured his second national title, with a five 54.61 seconds time in the men's 100-metre butterfly.

Mary T. Meagher continued her domination of the butterfly, winning the women's 100-metre fly with a 59.75 seconds. The 17-year-old swimmer, world record-holder in both the 100 and 200-metre fly, was the gold medalist in the 200 Wednesday night.

Czechoslovakia sacks manager

VIENNA (R) — World Soccer Cup finalists Czechoslovakia have sacked their manager Josef Venglos, the official Ceteke news agency announced Sunday.

News of the sacking came in a statement from the Czechoslovak Physical Training Association, which blamed the country's disappointing performance in this year's World Cup finals in Spain on poor management and the team's lack of commitment.

The association also accepted the resignation of Jaromir Tománek, the football union chairman, and called for a review of the structure and standard of the national football league and training standards.

Venglos, 54, became manager in 1978 after helping to guide the side to the European Championship title in 1976 as assistant manager. But his side were a big disappointment in Spain and went out of the tournament after the first round following 1-1 draws with Kuwait and France and a 2-0 defeat by England.

The association recommended that Frantisek Havranek take over as manager and Vaclav Jezek, who led Czechoslovakia to their 1976 success, be appointed chairman of the football union.

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Navratilova adds Canadian Open to her list of honours

MONTREAL (R) — Top-seeded Martina Navratilova beat third-seeded fellow American Andrea Jaeger 6-3, 7-5 Sunday to win the singles title in the \$200,000 Canadian Open Women's Tennis Championships.

Navratilova, ranked number one in the world by the Women's

Tennis Association, trailed 3-1 in the second set but took the next four games, breaking Jaeger's service, to win the \$34,000 first prize.

It was Czechoslovak-born Navratilova's 64th victory in 65 matches this year, during which she has won the French Open and Wimbledon titles.

Golden Fleece retires to stud

LONDON (R) — Epsom Derby winner Golden Fleece has ended his racing career and has been retired to stud, trainer Vincent O'Brien announced Monday.

The unbeaten son of Nijinsky, owned by millionaire football pools boss Robert Sangster, contracted a virus after the Derby which took a long time to clear and then developed a slight lameness in a hind leg which had troubled him before the Epsom classic.

O'Brien said that although Golden Fleece was now back at work following the two injury setbacks, there was not enough time

to prepare him for the remaining important races of the season.

He has been retired and is to stand at the Coolmore stud, County Tipperary, in Ireland next year.

"I had a consultation with my vet this morning and we both concluded that there is no alternative but to retire Golden Fleece," O'Brien said.

Golden Fleece, the 3-1 favourite, won the Derby by three lengths from Touching Wood. But he never faced the true test of a champion horse, a race against the best of the older horses.

Michael Gross was outstanding swimmer at World Championships



GUAYAQUIL (DaD) — Michael Gross, an 18-year-old student from Frankfurt am Main, was hailed by sports reporters as the outstanding swimmer at the world championships in Guayaquil, Ecuador, where he won two gold medals for the Federal Republic of Germany in the 200m butterfly and freestyle, silver in the 100m butterfly and bronze in the 100m and 200m relay. He prepared for the championships by lifting 50 tons a day in weights and by cross-country runs. At 1.99m, or 6ft 6in, he does his surname (Gross means 'great' or 'tall') justice in every sense of the word.

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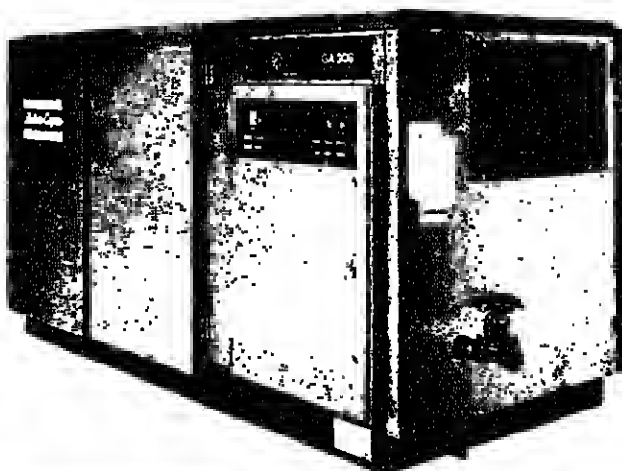
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The tenders are to be submitted by 12:00 noon on Saturday 16th October 1982.

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TIME The World News Magazine

Tough time to be a Turk
Turks in Germany (with report on growing German resentment of Turkish workers)
The man who came to dinner (attorney general's guest is sought by police in Ireland)
Memories of August (Poles sadly celebrate Solidarity's second anniversary)
Wall Street's week that was (how the rally exploded)
Khomeini's fifth column in Saudi Arabia (subversion on the sands)

Honda, BL expect to sign contract

OKYO (R) — Japan's Honda Motor Company and British Leyland (BL) expect to sign a contract later this year to jointly develop and manufacture a new car aimed at the executive market, Honda said Friday.

The new vehicle will be marketed in 1985 and each company's model will be distinctive to maintain the different identities of the two car manufacturers, which already have an arrangement under which Honda's Accord model is assembled by BL in Britain and sold as the Triumph Acclaim.

Honda said it would produce a Honda model of executive car for sale in Japan through Honda dealers and a BL model for sale through the BL dealer network in Japan.

BL would produce its own model in Britain for domestic and European markets through its own dealers and also produce Honda models for sale through Honda dealers.

North America would be supplied by both BL and Honda. The two companies signed a letter of intent last November under which studies have been undertaken to determine component sourcing, manufacturing and marketing arrangements.

Honda also announced Friday that it has set up a joint venture company in Thailand with three Thai partners to assemble its cars there.

Chemical Bank cuts prime rate to 11.5%

NEW YORK (R) — Chemical Bank, a major U.S. bank, Friday cut its prime lending rate to 11.5 per cent, the lowest level in over two years, boosting the hopes of many Americans that interest rates in general would continue to fall and revive the economy.

But no other big bank had matched Chemical's cut of half a percentage point by the end of the day, and the nation's central bank did not meet the expectations of financial circles that it would reduce its discount rate.

The discount rate — interest charged by the Federal Reserve Board for funds it lends to the banking system — has been cut five times since mid-July in an effort to end the recession, and a further reduction from 9.5 per cent had been expected Friday.

When the Fed remained silent, share prices fell on Wall Street, stalling a recent rally that has pushed the Dow Jones index close to record levels.

U.S., Canada to discuss strained economic ties

WASHINGTON (R) — Secretary of State Mr. George Shultz makes an official visit to Ottawa this weekend to discuss economic issues that have strained traditionally strong ties between the United States and Canada.

Canadian officials in Ottawa said fears over mounting protectionism in the U.S. and concern over U.S. sanctions against West European firms supplying technology for the Soviet gas pipeline would dominate the two days of talks.

Mr. Shultz meets Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau at a Monday lunch after talks on Sunday afternoon and Monday with External Affairs Secretary Allan Maceachan.

No formal agreements were expected to be signed during the visit, which both sides said would aim for better mutual understanding on a host of thorny bilateral issues.

Canada has strongly objected to protectionist measures before the U.S. Congress affecting Canadian exports of such items as uranium and timber. The Canadian officials said Mr. Maceachan would ask Mr. Shultz to identify which measures had White House backing. State Department officials said the pipeline sanctions would be discussed mainly in the context of overall East-West trade problems. They said Canada, not directly affected by sanctions, was not playing mediator between the U.S. and Europe.

Canadian Ambassador Allan Gottlieb told reporters Friday that Ottawa was sceptical about the use of economic sanctions, and worried that Washington's "extra territorial application of law" could in

another instance heavily damage Canadian trade interests.

On the U.S. side, the Reagan administration would like the Canadians to modify what it sees as a restrictive attitude toward foreign investment in Canada.

Earlier this week, Mr. Trudeau held talks with top U.S. business men to allay their fears about investing in Canada but promised no changes to his nationalistic energy programme or tough foreign investment rules.

Mr. Gottlieb said Ottawa believed Washington had tended to overreact to Canadian policies that were not intended to "threaten" the U.S.

"What we would like to see is a commitment to avoiding any kind of disruption or deterioration in our relationship," he said.

A senior State Department official said Mr. Shultz would bring the Canadians up to date on several international matters, including this week's talks in Washington on Lebanon and the U.S. Middle East peace proposals.

The two sides will also compare notes on Africa. Both are part of a five-nation Western contact group that is seeking an internationally acceptable independence for Namibia (South West Africa).

Both Canadian and U.S. officials said there would be an exchange of views on the next General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) meeting in Europe. Mr. Maceachan is expected to preside over the GATT meeting.

Kuwait's exports fall by 30%

KUWAIT (OPECNA) — The value of Kuwait's exports fell from \$9.20 billion to \$6.47 billion in the first half of the fiscal year 1981-82, a 30 per cent decrease on the previous year, according to the central bank's annual report.

There was a slight growth in the value of imports from \$3.33 billion to \$3.44 billion.

The report refers to substantial slackening of oil exports as crude production in the first six months of the year fell by 37 per cent to around 940,000 barrels per day.

The production cutback was attributed to sluggish international

market demand and Kuwait's policy of conserving its oil reserves.

In recent years, said the report, the bank had concentrated its efforts on protecting the domestic economy from "detrimental external effects", especially rising interest rates and the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates.

In 1981, according to planning ministry estimates, the gross domestic product (GDP) in the non-oil sector rose by 15.4 per cent against 11.5 per cent the previous year.

Financial and insurance institutions recorded the highest growth rate—26.6 per cent—in this sector, added the report.

Comecon heads for a bigger trade surplus

Comecon has become a byword in the West for bleak economic prospects. But the Eastern Bloc may now be turning the corner in trade with the West.

Deflationary policies, sustained exports to the West and much-reduced hard currency imports will produce a combined convertible currency trade surplus of \$3 billion this year for the six East European members of Comecon, according to Wharton, Economics, the U.S. research group.

This would be a sharp turnaround from 1980 when the Comecon countries—East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania and Bulgaria—ran a \$3.7 billion deficit on their hard currency trade, and even a considerable improvement on last year when they chalked up a small surplus of \$750 million.

Of course, much of this is a forced improvement—forced on Comecon countries by Western

banks and governments which refused to lend them fresh credit to finance purchases of new Western goods. It is also a collective surplus, achieved, in some cases such as Poland's, at a low level of trade, and is small in relation to total debt.

The Comecon countries current account (which includes debt interest but not principal repayments) is still likely to be \$1.6 billion in the red this year, though down from a \$4 billion deficit last year.

In the region as a whole, including the Soviet Union, Comecon's biggest member, and Yugoslavia, which is not a Comecon member, living standards have been lowered, investment rates cut, and belts generally tightened. But there are some bright spots in the outlook for East West trade, as a recent U.S. congressional study shows. These include opportunities for Western exporters, although the general tendency of

Comecon governments over the next few years will be to cut consumer goods imports and unnecessary capital equipment projects, and keep the growth in imports from the West below that of exports to the West.

The two East European countries where the most buoyant growth in trade with the industrialised West is forecast are Bulgaria, which has succeeded by luck and good management in keeping its head above the general crisis in Comecon's economic relations with the West, and East Germany, which has embarked on a deliberate policy of trying to expand its way out of trouble.

Bulgarian exports to the West, mainly heavy and light manufactured goods, will increase by an average 10.5 per cent a year up to 1985, and its imports from the West, chiefly machinery, feeds and fertiliser for its profitable agricultural sector, will rise by an average 9 per cent a year. The U.S. experts believe.

countries in actually reducing its foreign debt over the past four years.

However, against the imminent day when the Soviet Union cuts back deliveries, Bulgaria has been cultivating OPEC countries, such as Libya, Iran and Iraq, which are providing an increasingly good market for its agricultural produce.

East Germany is the only Comecon country to try to accelerate growth in its 1981-85 plan. Its exports to the West are projected to grow by as much as 11.5 per cent a year and its imports by an average 9 per cent. Sluggish Western demand and increasing Third World competition in the machinery sector may frustrate the export goal, while imports will be harder to pay for if the Russians cut back the oil which East Germany sells profitably to West Berlin.

Czech exports to the West are, according to the U.S. study, likely to grow an average 8.5 per cent and its imports an average 8 per cent. This may seem high for a country never overtly enthusiastic about East-West trade and for a proponent and beneficiary of greater Comecon integration.

But Czechs have criticised the declining quality of some of their

exports, which are often found to be uncompetitive with other Comecon wares. Czech industry also uses anywhere between 20-50 per cent more energy per unit of output than competitors. Thus, in a bid to regain the qualitative edge it enjoyed pre-1939, Czechoslovakia is expected to continue to import substantial amounts of modern machine tools.

The constraints will be hard currency scarcity and the fact that fully one-third of total Czech investment is now being devoted to nuclear power.

Although Hungary is the most dynamic of Comecon economies, it also has the highest per capita Western debt in the region. This has cramped its trade expansion plans, so that over the 1981-85 period its exports to the West are expected to be a relatively modest 6 per cent a year and its imports around 5 per cent a year.

Prospects for Western trade with Poland and Romania are clouded by their debt problems and the fact that, until these are resolved, few new Western trade credits are likely.

But Poland is expected to try to maintain imports of Western grain and chemicals; the latter is vital if expensive imported plants are not

to turn into white elephants. Imports will depend on earnings from exports, for which the best prospects lie in coal and sulphur, ships, western sales of Polski-Fiat cars and tractors built under licence from Massey-Ferguson.

Romanian trade with the West has been less badly hit by its debt difficulties. Its biggest single problem is that its petrochemical industry has been losing nearly \$1 million a day because market prices for refined products sank below that of crude which Romania is importing.

The Soviet Union has a different oil problem for Eastern Europe's peaking production means fewer exports of oil, which was the country's predominant foreign exchange earner in the 1970s. Gas sales to Western Europe will not compensate for this until after 1985, while no dramatic increase is foreseen in the first half of the 1980s in other Soviet staple exports such as chemicals, enriched uranium, gold, diamonds, cotton and wool.

Thus, two-way Soviet trade with the West, which soared from \$5 billion in 1970 to \$54 billion in 1981, is likely to rise to only \$66 billion by 1985.

— Financial Times news features

THE BETTER HALF By Vinson

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"We're not shopping for labor-saving devices... MARRIAGE-SAVING!"

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Inscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KYKIN
LAASI
FLOUWE
GRUHNH

Time for new blood

WHY THE VETERAN POLITICIAN DECIDED NOT TO RUN FOR OFFICE ANYMORE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: HE COULD

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AGATE CRAWL EXODUS RADIUM
Answer: From which riches have been known to come—RAGS

Peanuts

Mutt 'n' Jeff

Andy Capp

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, OCT. 24, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day when you would be wise to use the greatest amount of care that you don't make any changes that could be upsetting to present conditions. A good time to express your talents.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Take care you don't jeopardize your reputation in any way. Avoid friends who act strangely and could lead you in the wrong path.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Distant pastures could look greener to you but it is only a mirage, so don't leave present arrangement. Engage in favorite hobby.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Your intuition is working reverse, so rely only upon your mature judgment today for best results. Be wise.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Avoid a foe and don't make extended plans for the new week's activities since there are bound to be many changes.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Use your ingenuity for devising a new plan that could bring added abundance in the future. Don't let anyone downgrade you.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Contact congenials early so that you can enjoy recreations later in the day. Make this a happy and active day.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Discuss monetary affairs with family members, but do nothing that could in any way jeopardize your present security.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Talk about the future with close friends and come to a fine meeting of minds. Become more active and enthusiastic.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) An inspired thought could prove helpful in solving a problem of long standing. A good day for family fun.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Know what your true aims are and then go after them in a positive manner. Show patience when dealing with others.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Try to gain the support of an influential person who can help you advance in career matters. Strive for happiness.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Steer clear of a companion who is too demanding and could cause you to worry. You can easily gain new knowledge at this time.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be able to solve problems very easily and will be good at troubleshooting, so direct the education along such lines as police work or working with the government. Spurts are a must in this chart.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What your fate of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword

By Carol Duttling

ACROSS

1 Bounders
5 Diagram
10 Draped garment
14 Dismounted
15 Blind poet
16 Proposition
17 1944 battle site
18 Scene of action
19 Josip Broz
20 Doyle duo
23 Skating jump
24 Golf ball position
25 Glacial gold deposit

DOWN

28 Wines with a nutty flavor
33 Lillian and Philip
34 Frightening
35 511
36 Andy's sidekick
37 Messner opera
38 Dillon
39 Reiter
40 Cloth weave
41 Western resort
42 Kind of relationship
44 Flynn end others

ACROSS

45 Sound of pleasure
46 Overlook
47 Christie sleuths
55 Lily plant
56 Staggering
57 One of a sleuthing pair
58 — Sennett
59 Likewise
60 Troubles
61 Singer Paul
62 Impertinent
63 Look for

DOWN

1 Ready money
2 Choir voice
3 Kind of pickle
4 Puts up with
5 Certain drink
6 Of abtly minutes
7 Last word
8 Tear
9 Fishing boats
10 California pioneer
11 Sacred bull
12 Paper section, for short
13 Privy to

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

NOTION SLOAN
ARCANE TIMBER
PLATOON CREATES
JUMP SCHOLAR TISE
ROPE HAVIC GLEN
DUSTY DEN WHEELS
STIPPLED BUNDLE
TURNABLE
DESIRE RICHES NEW
AVAST FEAR STINE
WINT MARCH SARA
EIGHT WORK DAY TELL
STADIUM ABASHED
SLUDGE LIMITED
SNEIR EDICAB

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WORLD

Army sits back refusing to play 'guerrillas' own game'

El Salvador rebels attack port, destroy storage tank

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Guerrillas launched their first attack on El Salvador's main port since the latest upsurge of violence, blowing up a petrol storage tank at Acajutla on the Pacific coast, police reported Saturday.

They said a huge blaze from the explosion Friday at the port, about 80 kilometres west of here, was brought under control by firemen aided by troops from nearby garrisons and marines stationed in Acajutla.

Radio Venceremos, the guerrillas' broadcasting station, reported Friday night that its fighters had ambushed a military patrol about 18 kilometres north of San Salvador, killing eight soldiers.

In the capital itself, guerrillas struck again Friday in the latest of a series of daylight attacks, blowing up six trucks in different sectors of the city.

Radio Venceremos broadcast a fresh warning to civilian drivers to stay off the roads or face the destruction of their vehicles. In the past 12 days, the insurgents have set ablaze or dynamited about 40 trucks

and buses.

But fighting was reported to have subsided in the northern and northeastern provinces of Chalatenango and Morazan.

Defence Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia told reporters here that El Salvador's army would not play its enemy's game and his troops would not try to recapture positions overrun by left-wing guerrillas in a 12-day offensive.

Gen. Garcia said the insurgents had launched the offensive to score publicity points abroad. "We do not want to play their game," he said.

Diplomatic sources said the United States, chief armorer and trainer of the 24,000-strong army here, had advised the military leadership against a costly, all-out drive to flush the guerrillas from remote mountain areas of little strategic or economic importance.

Western experts estimate that about 1,400 guerrillas, roughly a third of the overall insurgent strength, were holding eight towns and hamlets in the rugged mountains along the border with Honduras.

Importance not disclosed

Soviet defector kept in secret British location

LONDON (R) — The British government refused to comment Saturday on the importance of a Soviet diplomat who defected from his post in Iran and is now at a secret location in Britain.

A Home Office spokesman said only that the diplomat, Vladimir Kuzichkin, in his mid-thirties, had been granted permission to stay in Britain.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Kuzichkin was married but that his wife had not defected with him. He arrived in Britain only recently, although he had disappeared from his post as vice-consul in Tehran in June, the sources said.

One official source implied that Mr. Kuzichkin's defection was an important coup for British intelligence. "This is not an ordinary run-of-the-mill affair. He is one of the most significant to come our way in quite a while," the source said.

The wording used by the Home Office spokesman suggested that

the Soviet diplomat had not been formally granted political asylum. The spokesman declined to elaborate on the fact that Mr. Kuzichkin had been "granted permission to stay."

Diplomatic sources said this may be because Mr. Kuzichkin had not yet asked for asylum.

Asylum is not automatically granted and there have been several cases of applications being turned down.

Diplomats at the Soviet embassy in London declined comment.

There were reports in the British press that the Soviet embassy had asked for consular access to the diplomat and that its request had been passed on to him by British authorities. This could not be confirmed.

Britain's national news agency, The Press Association, said Mr. Kuzichkin was being "debriefed" by British officials at a secret location near London.

Dutch get set to cause furor about Rembrandts

AMSTERDAM (R) — A team of Dutch art historians set up to investigate the authenticity of paintings by Rembrandt said Friday they believed nearly half the paintings attributed to the 17th Century master in his early years were by pupils or imitators.

In a book which one of the historians said was potentially explosive for the art world, the five-man team said that of the 93 paintings ascribed to Rembrandt, 44 were the work of his pupils or imitators during the period 1625-1631.

The team, set up in 1968, said 42 paintings were found to be genuine Rembrandts while the authenticity of seven others could not be accurately determined.

Team member Dr. Josua Bruyn, professor of art history at Amsterdam University, declined to estimate any loss of value of the paintings which might result from the team's findings.

"Perhaps it will cause eruptions but there have been doubts on the authenticity of several Rembrandts for many years," he told Reuters.

The team, whose first volume contained photographs of the paintings X-rayed by the team and dealt with Rembrandt's time in

the Dutch city of Leiden, has examined hundreds of his works throughout the world.

The book is the first of five volumes to be published under the title A Corpus of Rembrandt Paintings and was presented to Leiden University.

Most of the 93 paintings examined by the team were in public collections or museums.

"We notified all of the owners before our findings were published," Dr. Bruyn said, adding that the owners were in various parts of the world.

He said the team, called Rembrandt research project, had concluded that one early painting now housed in Amsterdam's Rijksmuseum had not been painted by Rembrandt, who lived from 1606-1669, but by fellow-Dutchman Jan Lievens.

He said the team, called Rembrandt research project, had concluded that one early painting now housed in Amsterdam's Rijksmuseum had not been painted by Rembrandt, who lived from 1606-1669, but by fellow-Dutchman Jan Lievens.

He said the English-language book would be published shortly in The Netherlands and other countries.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Q.1—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AQ54 ♥AJ82 ♠J105 ♣Q6
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ 2 ♠
Pass Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠KQ109765 ♥4 5 ♠KQ107
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 ♥ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass
What action do you take?

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠AJ7 ♥KQ9763 ♠AK ♣K6
The bidding has proceeded:

West North East South
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Dble
Pass 2 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.4—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠82 ♥QJ6 ♠863 ♠AQ1093
Partner opens the bidding with one heart. What do you respond?

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠92 ♥64 ♠KQ9853 ♠852
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass Pass
3 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.6—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠1095 ♥KJ6 ♠QJ5 ♠764
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♥ Dble Pass ?
What action do you take?

Nott visits Falklands

PORT STANLEY, Falkland Islands (R) — Britain's Defence Secretary John Nott began a three-day tour of the Falklands and their British garrison Saturday, during which he will attend the reburial of 14 of the soldiers who died recapturing the islands.

He will see for the first time places like San Carlos Water and Mount Longdon where the crucial engagements of this year's conflict with Argentina were fought.

Mr. Nott offered his resignation last April after Britain suffered the humiliation of seeing its remote and almost undefended South Atlantic colony seized by Argentina.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher asked him to stay and he was one of the inner group of cabinet ministers who directed strategy towards the recapture of the Falklands.

Mr. Nott's programme on the islands includes talks with the garrison commander, Maj.-Gen. David Thorne, and the civil commissioner, Sir Rex Hunt.

On Monday he will go to Port San Carlos, the beachhead from which British troops crossed East Falkland to recapture the capital, Port Stanley.

A military cemetery overlooking San Carlos Water is to be the final burial place for 14 soldiers whose families have declined the government's offer to bring the bodies home to Britain.

Raised in the past few weeks from battlefield graves, the 14 will be given final burial on Monday.

Two other soldiers are being buried elsewhere in the Falklands at the request of their families, and 64 are being returned to Britain. The rest of Britain's war dead were lost at sea.

Chinese defector to be sent to Taiwan

SEOUL (R) — A Chinese air force pilot who defected to South Korea in his MiG-19 fighter a week ago will be sent to Taiwan, the foreign ministry said Saturday.

A ministry statement said the government had taken the decision on humanitarian grounds because the 25-year-old pilot, identified by the defence ministry only as Capt. Wu, had said he wished to go to Taiwan.

The future of the Chinese-made plane would be decided according to international practices, the ministry said without elaborating.

In Taipei, the Independence Evening News newspaper said on Thursday that a Nationalist Chinese general had been sent to Seoul to negotiate with South Korean authorities over the pilot, named in the Taiwanese press as Wu Yung-Ken.

Greeks vote today

ATHENS (R) — About half of Greece's seven million voters return to the polls Sunday to elect 140 mayors in main towns, with most elections expected to be won by the ruling Socialist movement in cooperation with the Communists.

The elections are taking place because no candidates in these towns secured the required 50 per cent majority in last Sunday's first round of the municipal elections.

The second round consists of run-off elections between the two leading candidates of each municipality. In the first round, the ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) candidates did well where they were backed by the Communist Party of Greece (KKE) in local electoral pacts, but lost heavily where Communists put up candidates against them.

Most of the votes which went to

Communists in round one are expected to swing behind the Socialists Sunday, leaving PASOK in control of local government.

PASOK candidates won 86 municipalities outright last week, 75 of which the KKE claimed were won with its support.

The conservative New Democracy Party, which ruled Greece for eight years until last Oct. won 30 and the KKE 10. The remaining went to independent candidates.

PASOK's main opponent in Sunday's elections, in which voting is compulsory, will be the New Democracy Party, which will contest 96 of the 140 municipalities.

The sale of alcohol was banned from midnight Saturday night until Monday morning. Police have been alerted in case of disturbances.

Manila asks church to stay off radical activity

MANILA (R) — Philippines Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said his government was seriously concerned about the tendency of some radical Roman Catholic priests to link up with rebel forces intent on violent revolution.

He told a meeting of businessmen Friday night that some clergymen in the predominantly Catholic nation had become involved in direct armed action against the government, such as the priest who was killed in a clash with soldiers in the north last week.

The minister said some priests had recruited for the Communist New People's Army (NPA), organised revolutionary bases, supplied arms and ammunition, diverted church funds and used the church as a sanctuary for the rebels.

He named 10 priests who he al-

leged were actively involved with the NPA, adding: "It seems that... Marxism or Communism has become fashionable to some elements of the religious sector."

He said radical priests "may speak out on any subject under the sun or engage in any secular activities" as long as they did not violate the law, in which case they would be treated the same as any member of the public.

"What we are seriously concerned about is the predilection of some religious radicals to link up with groups that are out to overthrow the government through terrorism, force and violence," he said.

The minister said: "It is better for me to tell our people now, rather than when it is too late. It may become a real problem if we do not attend to it now."

Sri Lankan leader hopes to follow up triumph with call for general elections

By Najmul Hasan Reuter

COLOMBO — President Junius Richard Jayewardene of Sri Lanka, fresh from his re-election victory, is likely to call a general election before the country's economic troubles erode his present popularity, diplomats said Saturday.

Although the 76-year-old leader received public endorsement in this week's presidential election for his liberal, growth-oriented economic policies, the cost of living is now rising faster than wages.

The economy could also suffer in the next year because of mounting government expenditure, especially on big irrigation and power projects, economists said.

Mr. Jayewardene called the presidential poll 16 months early and was elected to a new six-year term with 52.9 per cent of the vote, the highest achieved by his United National Party (UNP) in its 35-year history.

The next parliamentary election is not due until July next year, but Mr. Jayewardene would probably calculate that, as with the presidential election, his party stood its best chance if it were held now, diplomats said.

At a victory press conference, Mr. Jayewardene did not rule out the possibility of an early election. He said he would decide a date after a post-mortem on the presidential election had been completed, but did not say how long this would take.

The president, turning this week's poll into a referendum on his performance had offered vot-

ers a clear-cut choice between the existing free-market economy and the Socialist system advocated by his opponents.

He was helped back into power by the beneficiaries of his economic policies — traders, entrepreneurs, construction workers, skilled wage-earners and farmers.

"Voters have most appreciated the sense of freedom, not only political but democratic... the freedom to do a job, buy, live and eat freely," he said.

In a reflection of the current mood, the two Marxist candidates lost their deposits. The only serious challenge to Mr. Jayewardene came from Hector Kobbekaduwa of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP), which sought to turn the country back

into a welfare state. The SLFP, routed by Mr. Jayewardene's UNP in general elections in 1977, increased its share of the vote from nearly 30 per cent to just over 39 per cent.

Mr. Jayewardene said his victory gave him the mandate to carry on the policies his government initiated five years ago.

But he is also likely to make a major effort to overhaul his party by purging it of members accused of corruption.

Opposition allegations of corruption in the ruling party and government was a live issue during the campaign and Mr. Jayewardene admitted that changes were necessary.

Another important presidential concern will be to maintain order.

U.N. calls for fresh commitment to Charter

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's message on United Nations Day, 1982.

UNITED NATIONS — "The United Nations Day commemorates an event which signified a new approach to the management of international affairs. The entry into force 37 years ago of the Charter of the United Nations was an expression of humanity's determination to eradicate enemies of peace, stability and progress. It demonstrated a firm resolve that international relations should be based not on the assertion of power but on justice, on the rule of law, on respect for human dignity and the equal rights of nations large and small.

The realities of the world of today remind us of the need, urgent and intense, to renew this determination and resolve. We have witnessed the recrudescence in recent months precisely of those ways of thought and behaviour in the international domain which had rent asunder the fabric of peace earlier in this century and caused untold agony to mankind. The world we see today is scarred by violence and conflict.

We are faced with an erosion of confidence in the capacity of nations to settle their disputes peacefully. The arms race pursues its relentless course, taking a heavy toll of humanity's treasure and talent, in an age which prides itself on its social sensibility and technological imagination, the problems of poverty in large sections of the globe remain unanswered in practical terms. Effective recognition and observance of human rights is far from being achieved on a universal scale. All these factors undermine the very foundations of peace.

An attitude of helplessness and pessimism about the present world situation, however, would be more dangerous than the situation itself. There are elements of hope and promise which must be continually nurtured if a new direction is to be given to world affairs. One of the most refreshing of these is the abhorrence of war and the attachment to justice which have taken root in the minds of peoples, especially of the youth. The older generation has experienced enough of egoistic nationalism and the young do not wish to be imprisoned by the past, with its fears and hates and prejudices. To orient our vision towards the future and to work for rational and peaceful change is the heart of the principles to which nations pledged themselves in the Charter of the United Nations.

The United Nations embodies the movement for peace, a movement away from confrontation to consensus through the difficult process of negotiation. It is a movement which calls for the courage to understand the aspirations and interests of others. Above all, it calls for utmost and unreserved commitment. On United Nations Day, I appeal to all to make this commitment afresh."

Dutch allege Guatemala out to massacre Indians

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The Netherlands has charged in the U.N. that 5,000 Indians in Guatemala faced death at the hands of government troops.

But the Guatemalan delegate denied the charge, saying the group had sought military protection.

In the General Assembly's social committee, Hugo Scheltema, the chief delegate of the Netherlands, said his government had information that the Indians were to be killed within 48 hours.

Juan Carlos Delpre-Crespo, the Guatemalan delegate, complained that Mr. Scheltema was using the 157-nation committee to air a matter that was not on the agenda.

Mario Quimone Amezcua, the chief delegate of Guatemala, said in a message to the secretary gen-

eral, made public afterwards, that the Indians surrendered voluntarily to the military after having been held by "subversive groups."

The Dutch and Guatemalan delegates' information coincided in some particulars. Both referred to Indians in the village or municipality of San Martin Jilotepeque in the province of Chimalteango.

Mr. Scheltema spoke of 5,000 peasants, who, he said, would be slaughtered within 48 hours unless they surrendered. Mr. Amezcua said there were 3,500, who had already given up.

Mr. Scheltema said the Netherlands government did not generally act on allegations, but this was a matter that, should be of actual concern to the social committee.

Lawyer hopes to get De Lorean freed on reduced bail next week

LOS ANGELES (R) — Celebrity lawyer Joseph Ball has said he hopes to have car-maker John De Lorean out of prison early next week on reduced bail.

Mr. de Lorean, arrested on Tuesday on a drug conspiracy charge, was spending the weekend in the desolate Terminal Island prison on the outskirts of Los Angeles while clerks worked to raise his bail of \$5 million.

Mr. de Lorean, 57, was alleged in a prosecution document to have hoped to save his failing sports car factory in Northern Ireland with \$60 million in profits from the sale of drugs.

Mr. Ball, who has defended film stars and other celebrities and is known as one of the most expensive lawyers in Los Angeles, told reporters Friday night after visiting Mr. de Lorean: "I am going to see bail is posted so he can come on the street and assist me in his defence."

"I will also be going into court to ask for a bail reduction and Mr. de Lorean should be out of jail early next week."

Legal aides said no unexpected twists had arisen in efforts to raise bail led by Mr. de Lorean's fashion model wife, Christina Ferrare.

But they said the vast amount of paper work needed to transfer property and other assets to the U.S. government was time-consuming. Mr. de Lorean also has to post \$250,000 in cash.

His property includes a \$4 million mansion in Escondido, California, but the flamboyant American businessman is now sharing a cell with another prisoner.

It has two bunks, a toilet and a wash basin and Mr. de Lorean is wearing prison overalls like other detainees, a prison spokeswoman said.

In Cleveland, Ohio, the president of a loan brokerage firm, Midwest Funding and Development Company, said they had negotiated a \$200 million loan for

Mr. de Lorean only hours before his arrest.

"The money had been made available by a lender, who pulled it off the market when de Lorean was arrested," the company president, Larry Waus, said.

The loan appeared to have been intended to salvage Mr. de Lorean's ill-fated sports car firm in Northern Ireland.

"We had \$200 million available and tried to reach Mr. de Lorean at his New York office," Mr. Waus said. "But his office told us he was on his way to Los Angeles and that they would have him call us."

Mr. Waus, who said he had known Mr. de Lorean "for many years," said negotiations aimed at securing the \$200 million loan had been under way for about six months.

"We last talked with John about three weeks ago, and the loan was confirmed on Tuesday," Mr. Waus said. "We also had discussed the loan with John's brother, Chuck, who lives in Cleveland."

Mr. Waus declined to identify the lender and said that his firm had served as a "cooditor" during the negotiations.

"We're loan brokers and don't put up the money," he said.

Two other men — William Morgan Hetrick and Stephen Arrington — also have been arrested in connection with the alleged drug smuggling plot. They are held on bail of \$20 million and \$250,000 respectively.

Since establishing the de Lorean Motor Company in 1975, de Lorean has built nearly 40,000 gull-winged, stainless steel, known as de Loreans, in an effort to compete with Chevrolet's Corvette and other high-priced sports cars.

But the de Lorean never came close to matching its competitors in sales popularity, and in recent years the company was known to have fallen into serious financial straits.

NEWS IN BRIEF

West Bank school burned down

TEL AVIV (R) — A United Nations school for Palestinians on the occupied West Bank burned down Friday and police said they suspected a protest by residents of the Balata refugee camp where the school is situated. The building in Nablus was completely destroyed but nobody was injured. The U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) announced a month ago that it was suspending indefinitely the distribution of free food to Palestinian refugees in the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

Senior Iranian pilot defects to Geneva

GENEVA (R) — A senior pilot with the Iranian national airline, Iran Air, has asked for political asylum in Switzerland, an Iranian exile group said Saturday. The National Council of Iranian Resistance said in a statement that Freydoon Aryan, an Iran Air pilot for 17 years and a founder of a pilots' union there, arrived secretly in Switzerland two weeks ago. He asked for asylum in protest against what the statement described as the "inhumane regime" in Iran. Swiss government officials were not available for comment.

3 dead, 250 detained in Ecuadorean riots

QUITO (R) — Three students have been killed, 250 people arrested and an undetermined number injured in anti-government rioting throughout Ecuador, government officials said Saturday. The violence died down Friday, but troops and police were patrolling the streets of Quito and other cities to enforce a night-long curfew imposed under a state of emergency declared on Wednesday by President Osvaldo Hurtado.

'Sudan, Egypt should have unified strategy'

AL-ARISH, Egypt (R) — Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri said Saturday that the foreign policy of Egypt and Sudan should be based on a unified strategy. He told a conference of young parliamentarians from both countries that such a step was necessary under the Egyptian-Sudanese integration charter. President Numeiri said: "Egypt and Sudan are an integral part of the Arab Nation and their foreign policy should be based on a common and sound strategic basis."

Tylenol investigators find another clue

CHICAGO (R) — Investigators here have hopes that a bottle of Tylenol pain-remedy, containing cyanide-filled capsules like those that killed seven people last month, could reveal the poisoner's fingerprints. The bottle was found among thousands handed in by shops and consumers after the drug was recalled because of the deaths. Meanwhile, police said they had no new leads in the hunt for two suspects, James and Leann Lewis, a married couple. Illinois Attorney General Tyrone Fahner said the newly-discovered bottle, the seventh found to contain cyanide, was apparently taken to a Chicago store by someone who had bought it elsewhere.

Red Cross explains why it was thrown out of Afghanistan

BERNE (R) — International Red Cross delegates were expelled from Afghanistan earlier this month because Afghan rebels allegedly broke an agreement to free more Soviet prisoners, Swiss Deputy Foreign Minister Raymond Probst said here. He told journalists on his return from Moscow that this was the reason Soviet officials had given him for the expulsion when he raised the matter during talks there. Mr. Probst said he told the Soviets the ICRC should not be blamed for the fact that no more Soviet captives were released.

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